

EXPECT DAUGHERTY TO RESIGN SOON

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Light Traffic in North and South Dakota Means Higher Operating Costs, Claim

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"This climate isn't so bad, but we can't keep warm. In Minnesota we could, with a wood fire, in 20 and 30-degree-below-zero weather."

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"One. One of the worst mistakes I ever saw—got into that. The papers said those cows were Jerseys. They were NOT." The senator's voice rose in anger. "They were Holsteins."

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"You've no time to be lonely on a farm. Too much work to do."

"But you find it INTERESTING here?"

In some ways, I have my house to work to interest me. I do it all, you know. And the washing, I do it, too, just as I did in Minnesota."

"I shall GO BACK to Minnesota soon," Mrs. Johnson added positively. "I want to be there. In the spring the farm will need me. In the winter it doesn't matter much. I'll go back in April."

"Of course, there's plenty of official society!"

"Oh, yes, I've had lots of calls by the cabinet ladies, everybody. But they're not my kind of people."

"Mr. Johnson's engagements keep him away a great deal, too—days and evenings."

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"I don't know. I've never tried."

"Not like the days when \$3 a week was the standard price for a maid-of-all-work." Still struggling to make conversation.

"The largest award outside of the Lusitania claims was for \$104,000 with interest from April 1, 1918, to Marshall Field & Company, Chicago."

GREENE STILL CRITICAL

Washington, Feb. 27.—Senator Greene of Vermont, although still in a critical condition from the bullet wound in his head, continued to "mend" today. His physician, however, may still have a long struggle ahead and they have been unable thus far to pronounce him out of danger.

(Continued on page 8)

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FARGO DEBATES CHURCH SCHOOL ON WEEK DAYS

Division of Opinion Express
ed Over Proposed Bible
Teaching Plan

IS DECLARED ILLEGAL

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 26. The week day church school would lead logically to some form of a state church, directly in opposition to one of the foundation principles of the American constitution and system of government, Rev. E. P. Baker, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church declared in a talk on the subject at his church.

He suggested that the church should make use of the 110 1-2 hours per week when the children are not in school rather than the 27 1-2 hours when they are, to give them their religious education.

Prof. C. I. Nelson, who also discussed the subject, pointed out that the schools are already struggling under a heavy burden without the addition of complications from a week day church school schedule which it was said would cut the church hours out of the school day for the children concerned.

Holy School Illegal

Both speakers pointed out that a week day church school is illegal under North Dakota laws; both speakers put the problem of giving the child its religious education squarely up to the churches.

The other system, Prof. Nelson said, amounts to partition on the public schools, and he named numerous difficulties and complications to which the plan would be subject.

Rev. Baker's address follows, in part as it is less technical than that of Prof. Nelson:

"If the church cannot teach religion effectively during the time it has at its disposal—that is, during the 110 1-2 hours per week children are not in school as opposed to the 27 1-2 hours they are—what reason have we to suppose that it can and will teach it effectively during the time that at present belongs to the public schools?"

Demand Demonstration

"Let the church first demonstrate that it can do this work properly on Sunday afternoons, then the public second, to give up some of their time on Monday."

The speaker then declared it reasonable to believe that first there would be a week day religious instruction in the parsonages, by teachers supplied by the parishes, then the school, and last the instruction in the public church and taught by public school teachers.

"What is often taught would be that of the teacher to be added.

Scenes Lawbreaking

It is a strange political philosophy which any man must have who would contend that because the law on this matter is being ignored or wilfully violated in 10 separated places in this state, that Fargo should do likewise," continued the pastor. "Are we to be abandoning only as the law is, suddenly to us?"

"The whole proposition savors too strongly of the union of church and state, a distinct contradiction to the first amendment to our national constitution.

"How any church that has been emancipated from so despicable a principle as the union of the church and the state could support such a measure is quite inconceivable.

Both speakers declared that the plan would be unfair to children of parents who did not desire to have them attend any of the religious schools. Their time, during the period spent by the others in religious instruction, would be wasted, Rev. Baker said.

Both speakers put the problem of more and better religious education—the need for which they freely admitted—up to the churches and made a plan for better Sunday schools.

The greater lack of more truly moving and effective religious teaching is "the fault of the very churches which are so anxious to paralyze the best in our public schools," Mr. Nelson said.

POLAR FLIGHT PLANS PUT OFF

Washington, Feb. 26.—Plans for the navy's air expedition to the north pole were postponed at a conference between Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of naval aeronautics, and Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, commander of the dirigible Shenandoah, and preliminary work has begun for the operation of the airship this summer as an auxiliary craft assigned for duty to the scouting fleet in Atlantic waters.

The Shenandoah's commander reported that she would be ready to begin tests with the fleet about May 1, repair work and overhauling of the ship resulting from injuries sustained in the recent gale which stripped her from the mooring Lakehurst, N. J., being completed by that time.

Before the Shenandoah can begin its career as a part of the navy's first line fighting force, the collier Patoka will be converted into an airship tender and equipped with a mooring mast for the dirigible.

“DIAPEPSIN” FOR INDIGESTION, GAS, UPSET STOMACH

As soon as you eat a tablet or two of “Papa's Diapepsin” your indigestion is gone! Heartburn, flatulence, gases, palpitation, or any misery from a sour, acid stomach ends. Correct your stomach and digestion for a few cents. Each package guaranteed by druggist.

M. B. GILLMAN CO. SHOWS SPECIALS

New Dodge Brothers Types
Incorporate Many Features

In addition to their standard types of cars, Dodge Brothers are now producing a special type-A sedan, special touring car, special roadster and special 4-passenger coupe.

The standard types consist of the touring car, roadster, business coupe, 4-passenger coupe, type-A sedan and type-B sedan.

Dodge Brothers believe there is a distinct demand, especially in metropolitan centers, for a type of car with more complete equipment than that carried by the standard types. They have therefore arranged to equip as special their type-A sedan, 4-passenger coupe, touring car, and roadster. In handling the special equipment, they have been very careful to introduce only such features as will increase the beauty and comfort of the standard types without retarding unfavorably on Dodge Brothers cars in the second-hand market.

For these special types, Dodge Brothers have adopted equipment, consisting of nickelized radiator shell, front lights, nickelized front and rear bumpers, special striping on body and louvers of the hood, rear view mirror, automatic windshield wiper, special blue leather upholstery in touring car and roadster, and disc wheels with 6-ply 5.75 inch balloon type tires.

Dodge Brothers contend that the special 6-ply 5.75 inch balloon type tire adopted by them embodies features which make it superior to the balloon tire adopted as standard by the trade, chiefly because it gives the air cushion effect in riding and has longer life with less possibility of puncture.

The other system, Prof. Nelson said, amounts to partition on the public schools, and he named numerous difficulties and complications to which the plan would be subject.

Rev. Baker's address follows, in part as it is less technical than that of Prof. Nelson:

"If the church cannot teach religion effectively during the time it has at its disposal—that is, during the 110 1-2 hours per week children are not in school as opposed to the 27 1-2 hours they are—what reason have we to suppose that it can and will teach it effectively during the time that at present belongs to the public schools?"

Demand Demonstration

"Let the church first demonstrate that it can do this work properly on Sunday afternoons, then the public second, to give up some of their time on Monday."

The speaker then declared it reasonable to believe that first there would be a week day religious instruction in the parsonages, by teachers supplied by the parishes, then the school, and last the instruction in the public church and taught by public school teachers.

"What is often taught would be that of the teacher to be added.

Scenes Lawbreaking

It is a strange political philosophy which any man must have who would contend that because the law on this matter is being ignored or wilfully violated in 10 separated places in this state, that Fargo should do likewise," continued the pastor. "Are we to be abandoning only as the law is, suddenly to us?"

"The whole proposition savors too strongly of the union of church and state, a distinct contradiction to the first amendment to our national constitution.

"How any church that has been emancipated from so despicable a principle as the union of the church and the state could support such a measure is quite inconceivable.

Both speakers declared that the plan would be unfair to children of parents who did not desire to have them attend any of the religious schools. Their time, during the period spent by the others in religious instruction, would be wasted, Rev. Baker said.

Both speakers put the problem of more and better religious education—the need for which they freely admitted—up to the churches and made a plan for better Sunday schools.

The greater lack of more truly moving and effective religious teaching is "the fault of the very churches which are so anxious to paralyze the best in our public schools," Mr. Nelson said.

**POLAR FLIGHT
PLANS PUT OFF**

Washington, Feb. 26.—Plans for the navy's air expedition to the north pole were postponed at a conference between Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of naval aeronautics, and Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, commander of the dirigible Shenandoah, and preliminary work has begun for the operation of the airship this summer as an auxiliary craft assigned for duty to the scouting fleet in Atlantic waters.

The Shenandoah's commander reported that she would be ready to begin tests with the fleet about May 1, repair work and overhauling of the ship resulting from injuries sustained in the recent gale which stripped her from the mooring Lakehurst, N. J., being completed by that time.

Before the Shenandoah can begin its career as a part of the navy's first line fighting force, the collier Patoka will be converted into an airship tender and equipped with a mooring mast for the dirigible.

**“DIAPEPSIN” FOR
INDIGESTION, GAS,
UPSET STOMACH**

As soon as you eat a tablet or two of “Papa's Diapepsin” your indigestion is gone! Heartburn, flatulence, gases, palpitation, or any misery from a sour, acid stomach ends. Correct your stomach and digestion for a few cents. Each package guaranteed by druggist.

SUGAR BEETS HELD BENEFIT TO DAIRYING

North Dakota Dairymen's Association Invites Expert to
Speak at Grand Forks

GROWTH OF INDUSTRY

Grand Forks, N. D., Feb. 26. Convined that dairying in North Dakota will be greatly benefitted by introduction of sugar beet culture, the North Dakota Dairymen's Association has invited Charles H. Allen, president of the Farmers Sugar Co., Defiance, Ohio, to address the state dairymen's convention at Grand Forks, March 4. Mr. Allen will outline initial steps in a movement that many state agricultural leaders believe will result in making North Dakota one of the leading sugar producing states of the country.

Sugar is grown, not manufactured,

officials of the state dairy association point out. Chemically it is

nothing but sunshine and water.

Sugar taken from the air as the result of the sun's action on plant leaves and hydrogen and oxygen secured from the rain. The beet merely stores up sunshine and water, and when the storeroom is returned to the farm in the form of pulp, no fertility has been taken from the soil.

Experience in Denmark and certain sections of the United States where sugar beet culture and dairying are carried on together, shows that sugar beet pulp can best be put back on the farm in the form of dairy feed in combination with alfalfa and grain. Beet pulp balances the ration, acts as a laxative, and prevents danger of overfeeding protein.

Without soft feed, especially during the stable feeding in the winter, protein diet has a danger of accumulating fat around the milk-producing vessels of the animal and thus reducing production—a danger that scientific agriculturists agree is best eliminated by feeding beet pulp.

Butter and Cheese

Butter and cheese, when analyzed by chemists, likewise prove to be nothing but sunshine and water. Thus selling sugar and dairy products takes no fertility from the soil, leaders of the dairy industry here point

out. Besides, the deep growing roots of the sugar beet go down to new undeveloped regions of the soil, making bacteria life active, and greatly increasing the yield of other crops used in rotation with it.

Study of the history of Denmark, considered in its advanced methods, the most advanced agricultural country in the world, has convinced North Dakota dairy leaders that the introduction of dairying and raising of sugar beets have made Denmark what it is today. Denmark is one-fourth the size of Wisconsin, yet exports more dairy products than the entire state of Wisconsin.

Before the sugar beet was introduced in Denmark, farmers raised principally grain. This was exported until the oil refused to stand such unnecessary abuse. Farmers left to find more fertile soils in the far west where they could continue to abuse it. Then the Danish government stepped in and ordered that nothing be exported except sunshine and rain in the form of butter and cheese. Beets were introduced as dairy feed, with sugar as a by-product.

It was soon learned that if a farmer, who had previously raised grain and hay for his dairy herd on forty acres of land, planted ten acres to sugar beets, he still raised more hay and grain on the remaining thirty acres than he had previously raised on forty, and had besides his cash crop of beets from ten acres.

This fact, North Dakota dairymen who are studying beet culture point out, shows the beneficial effect of beets on the soil.

Bullock Factory

In addition to his work as pres-

ident of a company of 1,200 farmers

who are building their own beef

factory at Defiance, Ohio, Mr. Allen is widely known as a lecturer on

dairying and beet culture and the

folly of shipping away American soil

fertility while buying sunshine and rain from foreign countries.

Following his talk to the state

dairymen here March 4, and another

address the same day to a joint meet-

ing of Grand Forks Rotary, Kiwanis,

Lions and other civic clubs, Mr. Al-

len will make five other addresses

in this section: luncheon clubs,

Crookston, Minn., March 5; commer-

cial club, Moorhead, Minn., March 6;

commercial club, Mankato, Minn.

GOOD FUTURE FOR LAWYERS' STENOS

For years, Dakota Business College, Fargo, N. D., has supplied stenographers for well-known northwestern attorneys. Young ladies

eagerly welcome such positions be-

cause they lead to court reporting,

the highest paid stenographic work.

Leading courts employ "Dakotans."

D. B. C. graduates recently placed

with lawyers are: Myrtle Mork-

assel, with Atty. Lucy of Fargo;

and Mae Peterson with Atty. Mead,

of Lisbon. Doesn't this tell you

what school to attend?

"Follow the Successful." Enroll

Monday. Write F. L. Watkins,

Pres., 806 Front St., Fargo, N. D.

Learn How to Heal It FREE

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Home System for rupture that is being sent to all who write for it. The remarkable invention is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured persons, and is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered. It brings instant and permanent relief and does away with the wearing of trusses forever. Thousands of persons who formerly suffered the tortures of old-fashioned steel and spring trusses are now rejoicing in their freedom from the danger and discomfort of rupture after a brief use of this remarkable System. There is nothing like it anywhere and hosts of ruptured persons are astounded at the ease with which their ruptures are controlled.

For a limited time only, free trial treatments of this Muscle Strengthening Preparation are being mailed to all who apply. It is an original painless Method. No operation, no danger, no risk, no absence from daily duties or pleasures. Send no money; simply write your name and address plainly and the free treatment with full information will be mailed in sealed package.

Send now—today. It may save the wearing of a torturing truss for life.

HERE FOR RED CROSS

Waiter Wessell, state representative of the Red Cross, is spending

a few days here on business.

WHY THAT LAME BACK?

That morning lameness—those sharp pains when bending or lifting, make work a burden and rest impossible. Don't be handicapped by a bad back—look to your kidneys. You will make no mistake by following this Bismarck resident's example.

Mrs. H. Steinmetz, 113 Second St., says: "I used a couple of boxes of Doan's Pills from the Lenhart Drug Co., and they cured me of a severe dull aching through the small of my back. I had been annoyed for some time with a lameness and soreness through my loins and a tired, languid feeling and not no relief until I used Doan's Pills. I haven't had backache and my kidneys have been

in Atlantic waters.

The Shenandoah's commander reported that she would be ready to begin tests with the fleet about May 1, repair work and overhauling of the ship resulting from injuries sustained in the recent gale which stripped her from the mooring Lakehurst, N. J., being completed by that time.

Before the Shenandoah can begin

ELECTRICITY MAY UNCOVER MILLIONS

Anchorage, Alaska, Feb. 27.—The use of electricity, generated from coal slack in the sub-buminous mines of the Healy fields, is one of the principal considerations as a means of uncovering the estimated \$200,000,000 of gold which is believed to lie in the gravels of the Tanana valley around Fairbanks, Chitina and adjacent points.

The proposal is being investigated by Professor Charles E. Bunnell, president of the Fairbanks agricultural college and school of mines. Experts have expressed the opinion that electricity will solve a problem that has been baffling.

With the exhaustion of the shallow ground in the Tanana valley, placer operations have been confined to hydraulic dredge and shaft work, entailing heavy expense and many hazards in prospecting. To sink shafts requires a thawing outfit and high-priced fuel, even with mines near by.

In the frozen creek beds there is no trouble from water and pumping is obviated. Yet in other places it often happens that "live" water is encountered just when the prospector is ready for sampling and elaborate pumping operations are required. Electrical thawing is said to be feasible, while pumping, when necessary, would be reduced greatly in cost by the use of an electric pump.

If electricity is employed, it will be transmitted a distance of approximately 11 miles to Fairbanks and distributed over an area of 50 square miles.

Lack of capital has retarded the development of this region. It is held that the cheapness of the electricity would remove this obstacle.

One mine operator of the district reported that last year he took out more than \$100,000, but made a profit of only \$2,000, owing to the overhead cost.

With seemingly inexhaustible coal fields supplying fuel for winter generation and the released water power of summer producing electricity during the open months, it is predicted that the next decade will see electricity supplanting all other power in Alaska and supplying the medium through which the mining of precious metals, especially gold, will become a conservative commercial venture instead of a romance with attendant hazards.

Do Not Type Love Letters

Paris, Feb. 27.—André de Fouquière, who is universally accepted in France as the highest authority on social etiquette, has been asked his ruling whether a member of society, of the male sex, should use a typewriter for a letter to another member of society, or the female sex, if the letter is not strictly limited to business matters.

Decidedly not, says M. de Fouquière. "The most elementary proper feeling and the simplest courtesy exact that any such letter be written by hand," he declares. "It is impossible even to imagine a typed letter being addressed to a woman, although the contents might be mere commonplace; how much more inconceivable, then, would a typed letter be if it expressed tender affection? Such a letter is bad form in that it allows the supposition that it may have been dictated to a third person."

Court Theater Destroyed By Fire

Neustrelitz, Mecklenburg, Feb. 27.—The former Neustrelitz court theater, with a history dating back to 1731, recently was destroyed by fire. Nothing but the walls of the old building remain, but a movement has been started to erect a modern theater.

The Neustrelitz court theater was founded by the dukes of Mecklenburg who were known for their interest in artistic affairs. It was opened with performances by a troupe of "dramatic actors." The last of the Mecklenburg dukes, who was dethroned as a result of the revolution, took care of his theater in a way that made it one of the best standard stages in Germany.

Pioneer's Cache Is Found

Ventura, Calif., Feb. 27.—Fortune smiled faintly on F. W. Barron, an indigent ex-Canadian soldier, when he was cutting down an old pepper tree near here recently. As the tree fell he noticed a knot hole in one of the upper branches with a piece of decaying wood nailed across it. Pulling off the board, he caused a piece of old burlap to drop and with it a roll of bills. Barron found \$50, mostly of \$1 denomination and all of 1841 date.

HAVE COLOR IN CHEEKS

Be Better Looking—Take Olive Tablets

If your skin is yellow—complexion pallid—tongue-coated, appetite poor, you have a bad taste in your mouth—a listless, no-good feeling—you should take Olive Tablets.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—a substitute for calomel—were prepared by Dr. Edwards after 17 years of study.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color.

To have a clear, pink skin, bright eyes, no pimples, a feeling of buoyancy like childhood days you must get the cause.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act on the liver and bowels like calomel—yet have no dangerous after effects.

"They start the bile and overcome constipation. Take one or two nightly and note the pleasing results. Millions of boxes are sold annually at 15¢ and 30¢."

NINETY-YEAR-OLD INVENTOR TO GRAPPLE FOR CAPTAIN KIDD'S GOLD IN MAINE



MOSES KING, JR. (INSET), AND THE DEVICE OF HIS OWN INVENTION, WITH WHICH HE HOPES TO GRAPPLE FOR CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURE.

By NEA Service.

"I'd ninety bars of gold, as I said; I'd as I said."

"I'd ninety bars of gold as I said; I'd ninety bars of gold, and dollars manifold."

With riches uncontroll'd, as I said."

Lewiston, Me., Feb. 27.—This was the song of none other than Captain Kidd himself. And now comes along Moses King, Jr., styling himself, "the young," who says he knows where some of those 99 bars of gold are buried and he's planning to search for them with a device of his own manufacture.

Just as soon as the snows and the ice are gone from the Sheepscot river, King will start out on his expedition to grapple for the chest of gold, which he says is embedded in the river bed.

When King was a lad of 20 he joined his father's expedition up the same stream and for a similar purpose. With them went Jeremiah Trask, an old friend of the family. Trask claimed his great-grandfather had been a buccaneer with the real Captain William Kidd, the Scotishman who was executed in London in 1701 for piracy.

Trask told his friend King his great-grandfather even helped Captain Kidd hide some of the valuable loot in the very same Sheepscot river, not far from the village of Wiscasset.

The buccaneer Trask had willed to the fourth generation charts, maps and diagrams showing the location in the Sheepscot river of the buried loot.

Her expenses for the trip were met by working along the way, and stops of three months or more were made at various cities for the purpose.

Down the Pacific Coast to Los Angeles and then along the southern border to New Orleans. Miss Thinglestad and her four-footed companion made their way. They crossed the American desert in July by traveling at night. Then they traveled north to Virginia and turned homeward through Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming.

The story goes on to tell how after repeated trips made up the stream from Wiscasset in the sloop "Glory" by Moses King, Sr., Trask, a professional diver named MacGregor and young King, then a lad of 20, the party finally came across a sort of chest which they believed to be that of the notorious Captain Kidd.

But let King finish the story: "I was just 20 at the time," he says. "I remember the experience as if yesterday had been the day it happened."

"One morning shortly after sunrise as we were raising the anchor from the sloop 'Glory' to the cathead, MacGregor, the diver noticed on one of the flukes a box-like affair resembling an old chest."

"A chest it was, and we firmly believed it to be Captain Kidd's very own. It was without a doubt the same one MacGregor had found in the mud a week before but which he had

EMPLOYES TO DIRECT BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—Control of the Bank of Italy, California's largest bank in financial resources and eighth ranking financial institution in the United States, gradually is to be passed to its employees, it was announced recently by A. P. Giannini, the president. This step, he said, would be epoch making in bank management.

Giannini started the bank 20 years ago as a small one-room affair. Today this San Francisco bank has 75 branches through California, with deposits exceeding \$300,000,000. The bank has 485,000 individual depositors.

The Bank of Italy has more than 2,000 employees, most of whom now own stock, according to Giannini, but his plan will assist every employee in obtaining additional stock holdings with the definite aim of eventual control passing to these workers. This is declared to be the first time a large banking institution has endeavored to turn over its affairs to employees.

Giannini was the first man in America to develop state-wide branch banking to a great success. He will retire from the presidency of the bank October 17 next, when he will become chairman of the executive board. His resignation, he said, was to relieve him from banking detail, to "give the younger fellows a chance" and to allow him time to work out the profit-sharing ownership plan.

"I am convinced," he explained, "that the day has come when those who create and buildup an enterprise should own it. My plan is not for the benefit of big executives. It is all for our workers. My plan is for every office boy and junior clerk entering this institution to know it is possible for him to share in all the profits of the bank and for himself to reach the presidency by his own efforts and ability."

In the last year Giannini has given seven of his employees places on the board of directors.

"The worker in a bank more often than not makes a better director than an outside business man," he added. "The worker is in constant touch with the banking situation."

Giannini is 51 years old. He started as a poor boy in California, working his way up from laborer to the ownership of a small commission business, when he was 21; he retired with a fortune, having built up the largest commission house handling products on the Pacific Coast. He turned over the commission business to the workers who had been associated with him; they were permitted to buy the business through its profits. But the young commission broker did not remain idle for long. Some friends suggested that he start a bank.

Giannini said he always had insisted on having the stock holdings of the Bank of Italy widely distributed. The bank now has more than 14,000 stockholders.

LEPERS APPEAL FOR MUSIC

Manila, Feb. 27.—Musical instruments are among the things asked for as presents by many of the lepers in the colony of 5,000 on Cebu Island. The monotony of life in the colony and the depressing effect of the surroundings tend to decrease the value of the musical instruments, the lepers say, and for this reason they want music to help infuse an optimistic spirit into their lives.

In the shipment last Christmas of nearly 100 huge boxes filled with presents collected by clubs, schools and societies of Manila, there were included several banjos and guitars.

Nightly yell practice
"Well, Pat, do the twins make much noise nights?"
Praise be to hivin'! Shure each wan cries so loud yez can't hear the other wan."—Boston Transcript.

GORMANDIZING SHOWN BY OLD MENUS OF KINGS

Dresden, Feb. 27.—Menus of olden times when kings and robber knights served tons of food and wine to their castle party guests during feasts which sometimes went on for weeks, have been appearing recently in the German newspapers which marvel at the capacities to eat and drink of the individuals living 300 or 400 years ago. Scientists, and letter writers to the newspapers in general have taken up the subject of enormous repasts, and discuss at length the appetites of the nobility of former times. The scientists agree that it is scarcely conceivable how the kings and their friends could really consume the quantities of food and drink which has been accredited to some of the famous old characters of history in Europe.

An example of a feast at the court of Hanover in the sixteenth century when 13 different meat dishes were served has been published in virtually all of the newspapers of Germany recently, and has brought out much comment, especially by writers who make comparisons of the fat days of the past centuries and the "lean" days in Europe.

Dublin, Feb. 27.—The bill which proposes to abolish in the Free State the traditional legal system of centuries and set up in its place a more modern system, has passed through the Dial and now is in the Senate. In the latter body much of the preliminary discussion of the bill had to do with the question whether wigs and gowns shall continue to be worn. The bill provides that the decision as to whether the judges and members of the bar shall wear any special costume shall rest with the minister for home affairs acting with a committee representing the legal interests.

The menu, compiled from old court records, follows:

First section—Two kinds of wine soups, baked singing birds, meat pie, venison, mutton breast, wild pork, veal, roast chicken, boiled beef, two kinds of fish, vegetables and wine.

Second section—Lobster, trout, carp, pickled meats, lamb chops, roast deer, young roast pig, ox feet, artichoke, fig cake, desert, wine and brandies.

In those days, it is claimed, that even in the homes of persons of the middle class the dinner usually consisted of six courses, each course consisting of seven to nine different dishes.

The old habit of gormandizing as practiced by the kings has passed forever, most of the writers agree, and the scientists aver that the people of today, who do not stuff themselves, are happier and in better health generally than their glutinous forefathers who revelled in feasts of rich foods and strong drinks and sometimes died of apoplexy at the table before the eyes of all their guests who were also stuffed and trying to be merry.

The formal transfer, which took place in the Warsaw Y. M. C. A. building, was the occasion for a ceremony attended by the President of Poland and many other of its notable citizens. Paul Super, National Y. M. C. A. Secretary for Poland, says: "After the Great War the American Y. M. C. A. conducted work for the Polish Army at nearly 100 points, employing in this work 52 Americans, secretaries and expending \$470,000."

In speaking recently before a meeting of London bankers, Mr. Trotter said: "The gratifying response to the issue of the Irish Free State Loan has supplied a most en-

thusiastic response."

Warsaw, Poland, Feb. 27.—One of the romances of American welfare work abroad has just reached its climax in the formal transfer of the Y. M. C. A. in Poland from American to Polish administration. This action means that only five years after its introduction into Poland as a welfare service for the Polish army, Y. M. C. A. work here has grown into the permanent form so familiar to the people of America.

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Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monastric Acid of Salicylic Acid.

CHILDREN CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

A Harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups—No Narcotics!

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep in use for over 30 years to sleep without opiates. The genuine bears signature of

Castor Fletcher.

to take the place of the old dog's "coat," which was usually a plain square piece of material wrapped around the animal's body. The new-fashioned jumper is properly shaped with leg-holes, and draws up around the neck.

Soldiers Want Action in Stories

London, Feb. 27.—The old-time British soldier who scorned reading is fast disappearing, and there is a growing demand for good books and magazines in army libraries.

Recently the war office ordered the classics made available for enlisted men. Blood and thunder literature, however, still holds first place, with "Tommy Atkins," "Actions," recognized works those of Dickens held first place 50 years ago; then Kipling became the vogue, with Shaw and Wells receiving some attention.

The tiny jumpers, knitted by Lady Degas herself in wool and silk of various colors, were designed by her with the soldier, although the song has had its place in army literature.

London, Feb. 27.—Knitted jumpers for dogs—"to keep them warm when motorizing," she said—were sold by Gertrude Lady Degas, at the winter show of the Pekingese club at Tattersall's.

The tiny jumpers, knitted by Lady Degas herself in wool and silk of various colors, were designed by her with the soldier, although the song has had its place in army literature.

London, Feb. 27.—"Demand Over Red Cross

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Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monastric Acid of Salicylic Acid.

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monastric Acid of Salicylic Acid.

Do Heavy Meals Begin to Tell?

Follow Your Meals With Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They Give Stomach the Alkaline Effect That Prevent Gasiness and Sour Risings.

Those old-time husky eaters often fall down on a glass of milk or a doughnut, the stomach is heavy, fills with gas—is sour and woefully dyspeptic. Truth is, it had just such attacks always, but they didn't last. Now the stomach needs help and the best thing you can do is to fortify your meals with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They give the stomach the alkaline effect, they help it to digest food, they give it materials to do this with, they absorb the gas, stop acidity, relieve pressure, and no matter whether it is pork and cabbage, pie and cheese, sausages and buckwheats or steak and onions, your stomach works without distress and you have none of those troubles due to indigestion or dyspepsia. Get a 60-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store. Then eat and be merry.

In the last year Giannini has given seven of his employees places on the board of directors.

"The worker in a bank more often than not makes a better director than

REASONS WHY TAX LAWS WERE CHANGED, GIVEN

C. C. Converse, State Tax Commissioner, in Explanation at Jamestown

AIM TO CUT FARM LANDS

Necessary to Make Shifts in Taxes to do This, Says Commissioner

Jamestown, N. D., Feb. 27.—Revolutions which jolted the North Dakota legislature to make marked changes in the state tax laws were explained to a public gathering here by C. C. Converse, state tax commissioner. Mr. Converse said in part:

"In order to understand that legislation, it is necessary to take up two other features of the situation. First, the public demand for a reform in tax legislation at the time the legislature convened, and second, certain features of the tax legislation which was in effect before the last session of the legislature. During the year 1922 there was a widespread protest against the amount of taxes which should be assessed and taxed upon farm lands and an insistent demand throughout the state that legislation be adopted to relieve farm lands of an undug portion of the tax burden which they were bearing. In response to that demand, members of the legislature pledged themselves in advance to enact legislation which would relieve farm lands of a portion of the burden. The discrimination against farm lands was felt most keenly in school districts, which maintained a four-year high school course. In such districts it was not uncommon for taxes upon farm lands to be as much as \$200 per quarter section per year and in some instances which have been reported but not verified the taxes were double that amount. The owners of farm lands in such districts had not reached the point reached by the Arizona taxpayers who resisted collection of the taxes added with firearms, nor had they reached the point where they were prepared to do as the Arkansas taxpayers did and appeal to the Federal government. But the situation was very serious, for they were unable to meet their taxes and some of them were confronted with the prospect of being deprived through taxation of land which represented the savings of a life time of effort.

Why So High On Farm Lands
"This leads us to the next question which is, what was that cause of the taxes to be so high upon these farm lands. The reply is that it was due not alone to large school expenditures but also to the so-called classification law which classified property for taxation purposes and to the partial exemption law which provided partial exemptions from taxation for several classes of property. In order to understand this, it is necessary to know that for taxation purposes property was divided into two classes, known respectively as Class One and Class Two. Class One was taxed upon the basis of its full value, while Class Two was taxed upon the basis of 50 percent of its value. Real estate and railroad property, as well as certain minor classes of property, were placed in Class one and taxed at 100 percent of value. Nearly all kinds of personal property and also residence structures in cities and villages were placed in Class Two and taxed upon 50 percent of their value. So much for the classification law. The discrimination was further accentuated by the partial exemptions which were applied to four classes of personal property and to residence structures. To illustrate: If a residence occupied by the owner as his own home was appraised by the assessor at \$2000, there was first deducted from this \$2000 by way of exemption the sum of \$500, leaving \$1500, and then 50 percent of this remainder was taken, giving a taxable valuation of \$750. It is true that farm buildings were exempt from taxation but experience demonstrates that in the practical administration of the law most of the value is deemed to be in the land, so that often the land is taxed as much without the buildings as it was worth including the buildings. This would not be true, of course, in cities and villages where most of the value is in the buildings and only a small portion of it is in the lots. There was a similar exemption of \$300 on household furniture and a similar exemption of \$300 for wearing apparel and also upon mechanic's tools, while there was a kind of exemption upon farm machinery. But you will readily realize that in no school district were there any great numbers of sets of farm machinery, so that in the aggregate the amount escaping taxation through the exemption of farm machinery was not any considerable portion of the district. But there were many residences, many sets of household furniture, and many sets of wearing apparel in each of these high school districts so that the aggregate amount of property exempt from taxation in these three classes was very large, and this discrimination against farm land accounted, in a large measure, for the exceedingly high taxes against which the complaint was so vehement.

Why Change Necessary
"First, that if it was necessary in order to lighten the burden upon farm lands to also forego a small portion of the revenue which had in recent years been coming in from railroad property, they should not on that account recede from their pledge to reduce the proportion of taxes paid by farm lands and,

"Second, that if their principle was sound as they claimed it was that all property should be taxed upon an equality, then there was no reason why they should refuse to treat railroad property fairly simply because it was railroad property.

"Their view presented as is proper in our form of government. The governor's approval of the legislation followed as a matter of course for he had definitely committed himself to favor legislation which would relieve farm lands of a portion of their excess burden.

"There was another element of public opinion which exercised a marked influence in the shaping of this legislation and that was the opinion entertained by those who believed that the high assessed valuation which we have had in recent years has in itself contributed to extravagant expenditures. In 1918 the aggregate assessed valuation of property in our state was \$388,000,000. The following year in 1919, as a result of the new legislation the assessed valuation jumped to \$1,000,000,000. It was slightly less in 1921 and 1922, being in 1922 \$1,205,000,000. This tremendous increase in assessed valuation was held by some to be one of the chief causes of what they considered were extravagant public expenditures, and there was a demand that the assessed valuation be reduced. The new legislation was a recognition also of that element of public opinion and resulted in increasing the assessed valuation by \$223,000,000.

Wanted Revision
"When the members of the legislature assembled, it was found that the sentiment was almost unanimous among them that some change would have to be made in the laws I have referred to pertaining to the general subject of the classification of property for taxation and the partial exemptions; and while there was this general agreement that those laws would have to be amended, it was a much more difficult matter to decide precisely what form the amendment should take. There was, however, general agreement upon certain principles which they judged ought



LOOK AT THIS, AND THEN PITY THE TEACHER!

Lakeside Ward School at Pine Bluff, Ark., claims the world's record for twins in these seven sets. The five sets at the left are all in the fifth grade, taught by Mrs. T. H. Davies, who is mother of the twin set of little girls, third from the right.

to guide them in framing legislation on this subject. One of these principles was that all property should be taxed upon an equality. Another was that no citizen should be exempt from making a fair contribution to the support of government. They proceeded to enact these two principles into law, and unless you disagree with the principles it is pretty hard to find any fault with the legislation they enacted. The new law provides that all taxable property should be assessed and taxed upon the basis of a taxable valuation equal to 75 percent of its actual value. There is no distinction between various classes of property and there are no partial exemptions with the single exception that farm buildings are exempt.

"There were those of us who doubted the advisability of making so complete a change at a single session of the legislature. This doubtless was based not so much upon disagreement with the principles upon which the new legislation was based, as upon the belief that when legislation is enacted which has the effect of making economic changes, it is more prudent that such changes be made gradually in order that other economic factors may be given time in which to adjust themselves. Among those who entertained this view was Governor Nestor. He advised legislators that he believed it preferable to make only a portion of the changes at the 1923 session of the legislature and thus allow the two years intervening before the following session to provide for observation of the effect of the change thus made, and a period of readjustment to the new basis. Members of the legislature, however, thought otherwise. They realized the force of the statement that economic changes should be made gradually but they emphasized the fact that the proposed legislation sought merely to correct a serious injustice which had been committed against farm lands, and they adhered to the position that they should not delay the correction of an injustice merely because that correction brought with it economic changes more or less abrupt. They pointed to instances of farm lands which were gradually being wrested from their owners by the burden of supporting high schools in districts where the majority of the school patrons contributed very little to the support of the schools. In other words they put it that the owners of farm lands in such districts were paying for the education of the children of those who lived in the cities and villages, and they conceived to be their duty as legislators not only to correct the injustice but to do it at once. Their attention was called to the fact that if all property was taxed upon a uniform basis of 75 percent of its value the result would be a decrease in the amount of taxes to be paid upon railroad property. Their reply was twofold,

"First, that if it was necessary in order to lighten the burden upon farm lands to also forego a small portion of the revenue which had in recent years been coming in from railroad property, they should not on that account recede from their pledge to reduce the proportion of taxes paid by farm lands and,

"Second, that if their principle was sound as they claimed it was that all property should be taxed upon an equality, then there was no reason why they should refuse to treat railroad property fairly simply because it was railroad property.

"Their view presented as is proper in our form of government. The governor's approval of the legislation followed as a matter of course for he had definitely committed himself to favor legislation which would relieve farm lands of a portion of their excess burden.

"There was another element of public opinion which exercised a marked influence in the shaping of this legislation and that was the opinion entertained by those who believed that the high assessed valuation which we have had in recent years has in itself contributed to extravagant expenditures. In 1918 the aggregate assessed valuation of property in our state was \$388,000,000. The following year in 1919, as a result of the new legislation the assessed valuation jumped to \$1,000,000,000. It was slightly less in 1921 and 1922, being in 1922 \$1,205,000,000. This tremendous increase in assessed valuation was held by some to be one of the chief causes of what they considered were extravagant public expenditures, and there was a demand that the assessed valuation be reduced. The new legislation was a recognition also of that element of public opinion and resulted in increasing the assessed valuation by \$223,000,000.

"When the members of the legislature assembled, it was found that the sentiment was almost unanimous among them that some change would have to be made in the laws I have referred to pertaining to the general subject of the classification of property for taxation and the partial exemptions; and while there was this general agreement that those laws would have to be amended, it was a much more difficult matter to decide precisely what form the amendment should take. There was, however, general agreement upon certain principles which they judged ought

MARKET NEWS

WHEAT, OATS STRENGTHENED

Some of Yesterday's Sellers Become Buyers

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Wheat and oats sympathized with corn strength in today's early dealings. Some of yesterday's sellers of wheat turned buyers. After opening 1/2c to 1c higher, May \$1.09 1/2c; June \$1.09 1/2c and July \$1.09 1/2c to \$1.09 1/2c wheat scored a moderate general advance.

Later a bullish estimate of farm reserves attracted some notice. The close was firm. See to be net higher, May \$1.10 1/2c to 3c to \$1.10 1/2c and July \$1.09 1/2c to \$1.10 1/2c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Hog receipts uneven. Mostly 15 to 20 cents lower than yesterday's best time or around 5 to 10 cents lower than the close. Light top, 80c to \$6.90.

Cattle receipts \$14,000. Beef steers of value to sell at \$9.00.

Sheep receipts 14,000. Fat lambs fairly active. Steady. Sheep strong. Lambs early \$15.75 to \$10.15. Top to shippers \$16.25.

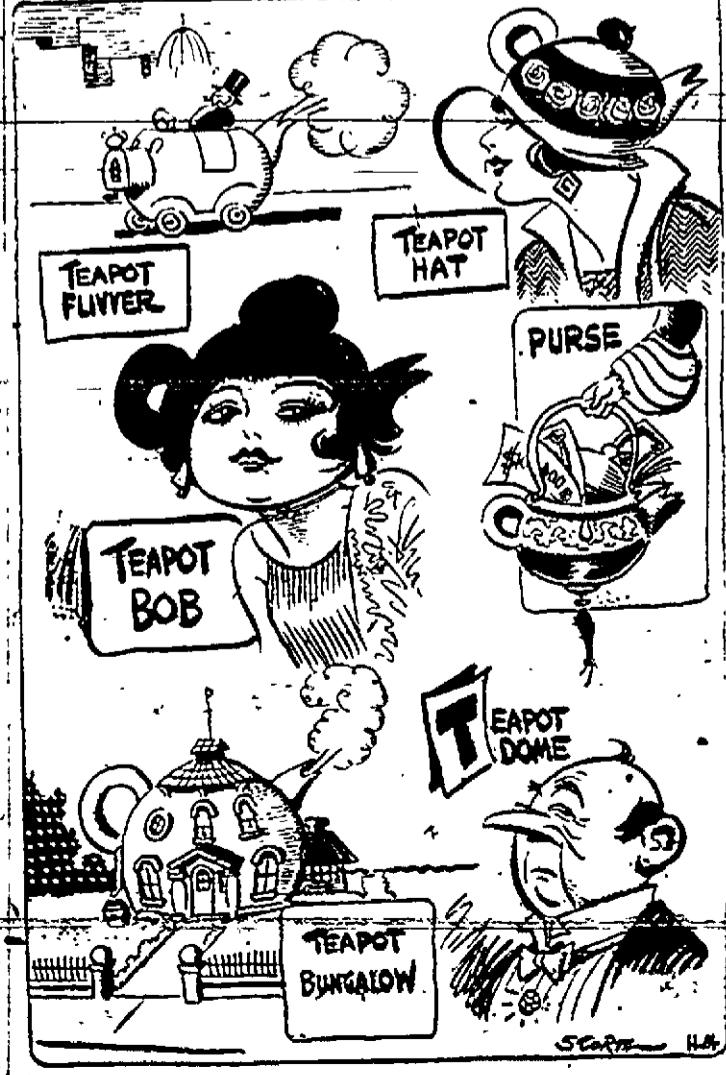
ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

St. Paul, Feb. 27.—Cattle receipts 2,500. Slow. Weak, tending lower. Killing quality plain. Fat steers and yearlings \$7.00 to \$8.00. Few upward to \$8.50. Fat sheep stock \$3.50 to \$6.00. Better cutters \$7.00 and above. Lambs and lambs active, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Bologna bulls steady. Bulk \$4.00 to \$4.25. Stockers and feeders slow and weak. Bulk veal receipts \$2.50. Around 25 cents higher. Best light \$10 to \$11.00. Bulk to packers \$10.50 and down.

Hog receipts 23,500. Slow. Few gales butcher and bacon hogs \$6.50. Looks 15 to 20 cents lower. \$6.70 bid. Strictly choice, weighty butchers held for \$6.75. Packing soves mostly \$5.75. Bulk pigs \$7.75 to \$6.25.

Sheep receipts 500. Steady. One double fairly good grade fat lambs \$15.00. Best fed weaners Tuesday \$15.25. Few natives \$14.00 to \$14.50.

TEAPOT STYLES



When a 2000-year-old tomb was explored in Egypt, women wore Teapot styles. Now, with the Teapot Dome disclosures, cartoonists Storm make a few suggestions.

The legislature did not stop there in following out their purpose to reduce the burden upon farm lands. On the contrary, they supplemented this legislation with another act amending the income tax law, and another act amending the gasoline tax law so that both of these taxes are now producing a greater amount of revenue for state purposes, thus subtracting from the amount of the state levy under the general property tax.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR

Minneapolis, Feb. 27. Flour unchanged. Shipments 16,398 barrels. Bran \$2.00 to \$2.00.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE

(Furnished by Northern Produce Co.)

Cream Butterfat per lb. 56

Eggs Fresh, candied per doz. 18

Dressed Turkey per lb. 25

Heavies \$14.00. Top earlings \$13.00.

Light and hand weight ewes \$9.00 to 25c.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN

Minneapolis, Feb. 27. Wheat receipts 116 cars compared with 111 cars a year ago. Cash No. 1 northern \$1.11 to \$1.19. No. 1 dark northern spring choice to fancy \$1.23 to \$1.30; good to choice \$1.19 to \$1.22; ordinary to good \$1.16 to \$1.19; May \$1.15; July \$1.15 1/2; September \$1.15 1/2; corn No. 3 yellow \$2 1/2c to 74 1/2c; oats No. 3 white \$14 1/2c to 45c; barley \$6 to 68c; rye No. 2, 64 1/2c to 64 1/2c; flax No. 1, \$2.50 1/2 to \$2.50 1/2.

BISMARCK GRAIN

(Furnished by Russell-Miller Co.)

No. 1 dark northern \$1.07

No. 1 northern spring 1.03

No. 1 durum85

No. 1 mixed durum63

No. 1 red durum79

No. 1 flax 2.27

No. 2 flax 2.22

No. 1 rye49

We quote but do not handle the following:

Oats41

Burley47

NEW SHELL CORN

No. 2 yellow 55 lb test 51

No. 4 yellow 55 lb test 52

No. 2 white and yellow 55 lb test 51

No. 4 white and yellow 55 lb test 51

Per pound discount under 55 lbs

Ear corn (72 lbs in Minnesota) 5c

under shell,

DON'T WANT JOB

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Chairman Bob W. Hooper of the United States rail road labor board announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

Election of a new chairman of the board takes place in April. Mr. Hooper has held the position for two years, succeeding Judge R. M. Barton, former member of the board to that position.

Too Late To Classify

FOR SALE—One gas range, call 378

2-27-31

FOR HIRE—Furnished room in modern home. Phone 391W.

2-27-31

CREDIT PLAN IS OUTLINED

First Aid to Create Faith. Is Chairman's Statement

Minneapolis, Feb. 27. Initial work

of the new \$10,000,000 agricultural credit corporation will be to reorganize in solvent banks in the four Northwest banks and to fortify them against distrust and subsequent withdrawal of funds, C. T. Jaffray, chairman of the board of directors of the corporation, announced in a statement issued today.

"I am sure no stone will be left unturned to enable the corporation with vast resources to help where it is possible to bring assistance to worthy farmers either directly or indirectly so they can go on doing business and work themselves out of their present difficulties," Mr. Jaffray's statement said.

J. R. Howard, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who was made vice-president of the new corporation, is expected to take up full time duties within a week. Members of the board indicated his activities would be in line with a plan to make the organization's scope to furnish relief broader than at first outlined.

TRAFFIC FACTORS

P. B. Beidleman, assistant general freight agent for the Great Northern Railroad, endeavored to show that the lack of density of traffic in North Dakota as compared to Minnesota, was a factor justifying higher rates in North Dakota, and went into the percentages of various kinds of coal consumed in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Taking 10 cities and towns in North Dakota he said were representative, he said that 42 percent of the coal reaching these stations for the year ending March 1, 1923, came from the head of the lakes; three percent was Illinois coal, four percent other coal and 51 percent was North Dakota lignite.

Taking 10 stations on the Great Northern in South Dakota, in the eastern one-third of the state, he said 68 percent of the coal consumed was from the lake docks; 20 percent was Illinois coal, three percent other sources and three percent North Dakota lignite.

Taking 10 stations in the Great Northern in South Dakota, in the eastern one-third of the state, he said 68 percent of the coal consumed was from the lake docks; 20 percent was Illinois coal, three percent other sources and three percent North Dakota lignite.

That said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same as described as follows:

On the tenth half (51%) of section five (

REASONS WHY TAX LAWS WERE CHANGED, GIVEN

C. C. Converse, State Tax Commissioner, in Explanation at Jamestown

AIM TO CUT FARM LANDS

Necessary to Make Shifts in Taxes to do This, Says Commissioner

Jamestown, N. D., Feb. 27.—Reasons which induced the North Dakota legislature to make marked changes in the state tax laws were explained to a public gathering here by C. C. Converse, state tax commissioner. Mr. Converse said in part:

"In order to understand that legislation, it is necessary to take up two other features of the situation. First, the public demand for a reform in tax legislation at the time the legislature convened, and second, certain features of the tax legislation which was in effect before the last session of the legislature. During May 1922 there was a wide spread protest against the amount of taxes upon farm lands and an insistent demand throughout the state that legislation be adopted to relieve farm lands of an undue portion of the tax burden which they were bearing. In response to that demand, members of the legislature pledged themselves in advance to enact legislation which would relieve farm lands of a portion of the burden. The discrimination against farm lands was felt most keenly in school districts which maintained a four-year high school course, as such districts it was not uncommon for taxes upon farm lands to be as much as \$200 per quarter section per year and in some instances which have been reported but not verified the taxes were double that amount. The owners of farm lands in such districts had not reached the point reached by the Arizona taxpayers who resisted collection of the taxes with firearms, nor had they reached the point where they were prepared to do the Arkansas taxpayers did when they appealed to the Federal government. But the situation was very serious, for they were unable to meet their taxes and some of them were confronted with the prospect of being deprived through taxation of land which represented the savings of a life time of effort.

Why So High On Farm Lands

"This leads us to the next question which is, what was it that caused the taxes to be so high upon these farm lands. The reply is that it was due not alone to large school expenditures but also to the so-called classification law which classified property for taxation purposes and to the partial exemption law which provided partial exemptions from taxation for several classes of property. In order to understand this, it is necessary to know that for taxation purposes property was divided into two classes, known respectively as Class One and Class Two. Class One was taxed upon the basis of its full value, while Class Two was taxed upon the basis of 50 percent of its value. Real estate and railroad property, as well as certain minor classes of property, were placed in Class one and taxed at 100 percent of value. Nearly all kinds of personal property and also residence structures in cities and villages were placed in Class Two and taxed upon 50 percent of their value. So much for the classification law. The discrimination was further accentuated by the partial exemptions which were applied to four classes of personal property and to residence structures. To illustrate: If a residence occupied by the owner as his own home was appraised by the assessor at \$2000, there was first deducted from this \$2000 by way of exemption the sum of \$500, leaving \$1500, and then 50 percent of this remainder was taken, giving a taxable valuation of \$750. It is true that farm buildings were exempt from taxation but experience demonstrates that in the practical administration of the law most of the value is deemed to be in the land, so that often the land is and was assessed at as much without the buildings as it was worth including the buildings. This would not be true, of course, in cities and villages where most of the value is in the buildings and only a small portion of it is in the lots. There was a similar exemption of \$300 on household furniture and a similar exemption of \$300 for wearing apparel and also upon mechanic's tools, while there was a \$500 exemption upon farm machinery. But you will readily realize that in no school district were there any great numbers of sets of farm machinery, so that in the aggregate the amount escaping taxation through the exemption of farm machinery was not any considerable portion of the assessed valuation of the district. But there were many residences, many sets of household furniture, and many outfitts of wearing apparel in each of these high school districts so that the aggregate amount of property exempt from taxation in these three classes was very large, and this discrimination against farm land accounted, in a large measure, for the exceedingly high taxes against which the complaint was so vehement.

Wanted Revision

"When the members of the legislature assembled, it was found that the sentiment was almost unanimous among them that some change would have to be made in the laws I have referred to pertaining to the general subject of the classification of property for taxation and the partial exemptions; and while there was this general agreement that those laws would have to be amended, it was a much more difficult matter to decide precisely what form the amendment should take. There was, however, general agreement upon certain principles which they judged ought

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to guide them in framing legislation on this subject. One of these principles was that all property should be taxed upon an equality. Another was that no citizen should be exempt from making a fair contribution to the support of government. They proceeded to enact these two principles into law, and unless it is pretty hard to find any fault with the legislation they enacted. The new law provides that all taxable property shall be assessed and taxed upon the basis of a taxable valuation equal to 75 percent of its actual value. There is no distinction between various classes of property and there are no partial exemptions with the single exception that farm buildings are exempt.

There were those of us who doubted the advisability of making so complete a change at a single session of the legislature. This doubtless was based not so much upon dis- agreement with the principles upon which the new legislation was based, as upon the belief that when legislation is enacted which has the effect of making economic changes, it is more prudent that such changes be made gradually in order that other economic factors may be given time in which to adjust themselves. Among those who entertained this view was Governor Negus. He advised legislators that he believed it preferable to make only a portion of the changes at the 1923 session of the legislature and thus allow the two years intervening before the following session, a period for observation of the effect of the change thus made, and as a period of readjustment to the new basis. Members of the legislature, however, thought otherwise. They realized the force of the statement that economic changes should not delay the correction of an injustice merely because that correction brought with it economic changes more or less abrupt. They pointed to instances of farm lands which were gradually being wrested from their owners by the burden of supporting high schools in districts where the majority of the school patrons contributed very little to the support of the schools. In other words they put it that the owners of farm lands in such districts were paying for the education of the children of those who lived in the cities and villages, and they conceived it to be their duty as legislators not only to correct the injustice but to do it at once. Their attention was called to the fact that if all property was taxed upon a uniform basis of 75 percent of its value the result would be a decrease in the amount of taxes to be paid upon railroad property. Their reply was twofold.

Why Change Necessary

"First, that if it was necessary in order to lighten the burden upon farm lands to also forego a small portion of the revenue which had in recent years been coming in from railroad property, they should not on that account recede from their pledge to reduce the proportion of taxes paid by farm lands and, "Second, that if their principle was sound as they claimed it was that all property should be taxed upon an equality, then there was no reason why they should refuse to treat railroad property fairly simply because it was railroad property."

Their view prevailed as is proper in our form of government. The governor's approval of the legislation followed as a matter of course for he had definitely committed himself to favor legislation which would relieve farm lands of a portion of their excess burden.

"There was another element of public opinion which exercised a marked influence in the shaping of this legislation and that was the opinion entertained by those who believed that the high assessed valuation which we had had in recent years has in itself contributed to extravagant expenditures. In 1918 the aggregate assessed valuation of property in our state was \$88,000,000. The following year in 1919, as a result of the new legislation the assessed valuation jumped to \$1,600,000,000. It was slightly less in 1921 and 1922, being in 1922, \$1,308,000,000. This tremendous increase in assessed valuation was held by some to be one of the chief causes of what they considered were extravagant public expenditures, and there was a demand that the assessed valuation be reduced. The new legislation was a recognition also of that element of public opinion and resulted in decreasing the assessed valuation by \$223,000,000.

Could Issue Bonds

"It is, of course, evident that with the higher assessed valuation taxing districts could bond themselves for larger amounts than would have been possible under the low assessed valuation in effect prior to 1919, and these large bond issues necessitated levies for interest and for sinking funds which constitute in many districts no small portion of the total tax burden.

The legislature did not stop there in following out their purpose to reduce the burden upon farm lands. On the contrary, they supplemented this legislation with another act amending the income tax law, and another act amending the gasoline tax law so that both of these taxes are now producing a greater amount of revenue for state purposes thus subtracting from the amount of the state levy under the general property tax.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE

Furnished by Northern Produce Co.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Cream—Butterfat per lb. | 18 |
| Eggs—Fresh, candied per doz. | 12 |
| Dressed Poultry | 12 |
| No. 1 D. P. Young Tom turkeys per lb. | 23 |
| No. 1 D. P. Hen turkeys per lb. | 20 |
| No. 1 Ducks per lb. | 15 |
| No. 1 Geese per lb. | 13 |
| No. 1 Turkeys per lb. | 17 |

LIVE POULTRY

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Hens 4 lbs each and over per lb. | 13 |
| Hens under 4 lbs, each per lb. | 12 |
| Chicks per lb. | 11 |
| Cocks and hens, per lb. | 10 |
| Cocks, per lb. | 12 |
| Geese, per lb. | 10 |

MARKET NEWS

WHEAT, OATS STRENGTHENED

Some of Yesterday's Sellers Become Buyers

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Wheat and oats sympathetic with corn strength in today's early dealings. Some of yesterday's sellers of wheat turned buyers. After opening 3¢ to 5¢ lower, May Henry \$1.09 1/2 to \$1.09 3/4 wheat scored a moderate general advance.

Later a bullish estimate of farm reserves attracted some notice. The close was firm, 3¢ to 4¢ net higher. May \$1.10 1/4 to \$1.10 3/4 and July \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Hog receipts 38,000, uneven. Mostly 15 to 20 cents lower than yesterday's best time or around 5 to 10 cents lower than the close. Light top \$6.10 to \$6.15; July \$11.61; September \$1.15 3/4; corn No. 3 yellow 73 1/2 to 74 1/2¢; barley No. 3 white 44 1/2 to 45¢; barley No. 56¢ to 68¢; rye No. 2, 64 1/2 to 64 3/4¢; flax No. 1, \$2.53 1/2 to \$2.59 1/2.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

So. St. Paul, Feb. 27.—Cattle receipts 2,500. Slow. Weak, tending lower. Killing quality plain. Fat steers and yearlings \$7.00 to \$8.00. Few upward to \$8.75. Fat she-steak \$3.50 to \$6.00. Better kinds \$7.00 and above. Canners and cutters active.

Beef \$2.50 to \$3.25. Bologna bulls steady. Bulk \$4.00 to \$4.50. Steaks and feeders slow and weak. Bulk early sales \$5.00 to \$6.25. Calves receipts 3,500. Around 25 cents higher. Best lights \$10 to \$11.00. Bulk to packers \$16.25.

NEW SHELL CORN

No. 3 yellow 56 lb test.....54

No. 4 yellow 55 lb test.....52

No. 3 white and yellow 56 lb test.....53

No. 4 white and yellow 55 lb test.....51

1¢ per pound discount under 55 lbs.

Ear corn (72 lbs in Minnesota) 5¢ under shell.

DON'T WANT JOB

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Chairman Ben W. Hooper of the United States railroad labor board announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

Election of a new chairman of the board takes place in April. Mr. Hooper has held the position for two years, succeeding Judge R. M. Barton, former member of the board to that position.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN

Furnished by Russell-Miller Co.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| No. 1 dark northern |\$1.07 |
| No. 1 northern spring |1.03 |
| No. 1 amber durum |85 |
| No. 1 mixed durum |83 |
| No. 1 red durum |79 |
| No. 1 flax |2.27 |
| No. 2 flax |2.22 |
| No. 1 rye |49 |

We quote but do not handle the following:

| | |
|--------|---------|
| Oats |34 |
| Barley |47 |

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR

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LIGNITE CASE OF RAILROADS IS ENDED HERE

(Continued from page 1)

introduced by witnesses for railroads late yesterday in an effort to show that the proposed increases in lignite freight rates which operators say average 51 percent, are not excessive.

J. T. Averitt of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, testifying as an expert on coal traffic, compared the rate from Hazelton, Indiana, to Kokomo, Indiana, a distance of 11 miles, which he said was \$1.58; the rate from Hazelton, N. D., to lignite, which he said was \$2.62; the rate from Aberdeen, S. D., which he said was \$1.58; the rate from lignite and the proposed rate of \$2.67 to a rate on coal from Pampa, Ill., to Cedar Rapids, Ia., a distance of 290 miles, of \$2.97. He also introduced numerous other comparisons endeavoring to show that the proposed rates are reasonable as compared to other coal producing territories.

TRAFFIC FACTORS

P. B. Biedelman, assistant general freight agent for the Great Northern Railroad, endeavored to show that the lack of density of traffic in North Dakota as compared to Minnesota, was a factor justifying higher rates in North Dakota, and went into the percentages of various kinds of coal consumed in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Taking 10 cities and towns in

North Dakota he said were representative, he said that 42 percent of the coal reaching these stations for the year ending March 1, 1923, came from

the head of the lakes; three percent

was Illinois coal, four percent other

coal and 51 percent was North Da-

kota lignite.

Taking 10 stations on the Great

Northern in South Dakota, in the

eastern one-third of the state, he

found 65 percent of the coal con-

sumed was from the lake docks, 26

percent was Illinois coal, three per-

cent other sources and three per-

cent North Dakota lignite.

Taking

ELECTRICITY MAY UNCOVER MILLIONS

Anchorage, Alaska, Feb. 27.—The use of electricity, generated from coal slack in the semi-continuous mines of the Healy fields, is one of the plans under consideration as a means of uncovering the estimated \$200,000,000 in placer gold believed to be in the gravels of the Tanana valley around Fairbanks, Chitina and adjacent points.

The proposal is being investigated by Professor Charles E. Bannister, president of the Fairbanks Engineering College and son of mines. Experts have expressed the opinion that electricity will solve a problem that has been baffling.

With the exhaustion of the shafts now found in the Tanana valley placer operations have been continued to hydraulic dredges and shafts, entailing heavy expense and many hazards in prospecting. To sink shafts requires a draining outfit and much equipment even with names near.

In the frozen creek beds there is no trouble from water and piping is obviated. Yet in other places it often happens that the water is encumbered just when the prospector is ready for sampling, and elaborate pumping operations are required. Electricity is said to feasible while pumping when necessary would be reduced greatly in cost by the use of an electric pump.

If electricity is employed, it will be transmitted a distance of approximately 15 miles to Fairbanks and distributed over an area of 50 square miles.

lack of capital has retarded the development of this region. It is held that the cheapness of the electricity would remove this obstacle.

One mine operator of the district reported that last year he took out more than \$100,000, but made a profit of only \$2,000, owing to the overhead cost.

With seemingly inexhaustible coal fields supplying fuel for winter generation, and the released water power of summer producing electricity during the open months, it is predicted that the next decade will see electricity supplanting all other power in Alaska and supplying the medium through which the mining of precious metal, especially gold, will become a conservatively commercial venture instead of a romance with attendant hazards.

Do Not Type Love Letters

Paris, Feb. 27. Andre de Fouquiere, who is universally accepted in France as the highest authority on social etiquette, has been asked by a ruling whether a member of society, of the male sex, should use a typewriter for a letter to another member of society, of the female sex, if the letter is not strictly limited to business matters.

Decidedly not, says M. de Fouquiere. "The most elementary proper feeling and the simplest courtesy exact that any such letter be written by hand," he declares. "It is impossible even to imagine a typed letter being addressed to a woman, although the contents might be more commonplace; how much more inconceivable, then, would a typed letter be if it expressed tender affection? Such a letter is bad form in that it allows the supposition that it may have been dictated to a third person."

Court Theater Destroyed By Fire

Neustrelitz, Mecklenburg, Feb. 27.—The former Neustrelitz court theater, with a history dating back to 1731, recently was destroyed by fire. Nothing but the walls of the old building remain, but a movement has been started to erect a modern theater.

The Neustrelitz court theater was founded by the dukes of Mecklenburg, who were known for their interest in artistic affairs. It was opened with performances by a troupe of "local actors." The last of the Mecklenburg dukes, who was de-throned as a result of the revolution, took care of his theater in a way that made it one of the best standard stages in Germany.

Pioneer's Cache Is Found

Ventura, Calif., Feb. 27.—Fortune smiled faintly on F. W. Barron, an indigent ex-Canadian soldier, when he was cutting down an old pepper tree near here recently. As the tree fell he noticed a knot hole in one of the upper branches with a piece of decayed wood nailed across it. Pulling off the board, he caused a piece of old bark to drop and with it a roll of bills. Barron found \$50, mostly of \$1 denomination and all of 1841 date.

HAVE COLOR IN CHEERS

Be Better Looking—Take Olive Tablets

If your skin is yellow—complexion pallid—tongue coated—appetite poor you have a bad taste in your mouth—lizzy, no-good feeling—you should take Olive Tablets.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—a substitute for calomel—are prepared by Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablet Company.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a pure vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color.

They have a clear, pink skin, bright eyes, no pimpls, a feeling of buoyancy like childhood days, and all the grace.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act on the liver and bowels like calomel—yet have no dangerous after effects.

They start the bile and overcome constipation. Take one or two nightly and note the pleasing results. Millions of doses are sold annually at 10c and 30c.

NINETY-YEAR-OLD INVENTOR TO GRAPPLE FOR CAPTAIN KIDD'S GOLD IN MAINE



MOSES KING JR. (INSET) AND THE DEVIL, ONE OF HIS OWN INVENTION, WITH WHICH HE HOPES TO GRAPPLE FOR CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURE.

NEA Service.
"I'd ninety bars of gold, as I said,
as I said.
I'd ninety bars of gold as I said;
It's ninety bars of gold, and dollars
in manifold
With dashes—uncontroll'd, as I
said."

Letwiston, Me., Feb. 27. This was the song of none other than Captain Kidd himself. And now comes along Moses King Jr., 31-year-old, elf, 200 years young, who says he knows where some of those 90 bars of gold are buried and he's planning to search for them with a device of his own manufacture.

Just as soon as the snows and the ice are gone from the Sheepscot river, King will start out on his expedition to grapple for the chest of gold, which he says is embedded in the river bed.

When King was a lad of 20 he joined his father's expedition up the stream and for a similar purpose. With them went Jeremiah Task, an old friend of the family. Task claimed his grandfather had been a buccaneer with the real Captain William Kidd, the Scotaman who was executed in London in 1701 for piracy.

Task told his friend King his grandfather ever helped Captain Kidd hide one of the valuable feet in the very same Sheepscot river, not far from the village of Wiscasset.

The Buchanan Task had willed to the fourth generation charts, maps and diagrams showing the location in the Sheepscot river of the buried foot.

The story goes on to tell how after repeated trips made up the stream from Wiscasset in the sloop "Glory" by Moses King, Sr., Task, a professional diver named MacGregor and young King, then a lad of 20, the party finally came across a sort of chest which they believed to be that of the notorious Captain Kidd.

But let King finish the story: "I was just 20 at the time," he says, "of remember the experience as of yesterday had been the day it happened."

"One morning shortly after saying as we were raising the sloop of the sloop "Glory" to the caravel, MacGregor, the diver noticed on one of the buoys a box-like affair resembling an old chest."

"A chest it was, and we knew he had it to be Captain Kidd's very own. It was within a couple of feet of MacGregor, who found it in the mud a week later, but when he had

reached it he found it was empty."

LIMB OF THE LAW



Down in Galveston, Texas, they're getting quite finicky about the length of women's bathing costumes, as you can judge from the accompanying picture. Miss Ida Rue Remp is being given the official once-over by the measuring police minister, whose job isn't so bad.

EMPLOYES TO DIRECT BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—Control of the Bank of Italy, California's largest bank in financial resources and eighth ranking financial institution in the United States, gradually is to be passed to its employees, it was announced recently by A. P. Giannini, the president. This stop, he said, would be epoch making in bank management.

Giannini started the bank 20 years ago as a small one-room affair. Today this San Francisco bank has 75 branches throughout California, with deposits exceeding \$300,000,000. The bank has 485,000 individual depositors.

The Bank of Italy has more than 2,000 employees, most of whom now own stock, according to Giannini, but his plan will assist every employee in obtaining additional stock holdings with the definite aim of eventual control passing to these workers. This is declared to be the first time a large banking institution has endeavored to turn over its affairs to employees.

Giannini was the first man in America to develop state-wide branch banking to a great success.

He will retire from the presidency of the bank October 1 next, when he will become chairman of the executive board. His resignation, he said, was to relieve him from banking detail, to "give the younger fellows a chance" and to allow him time to work out the profit-sharing ownership plan.

"I am convinced," he explained, "that the day has come when those who create and buildup an enterprise should own it. My plan is not for the benefit of big executives. It is all for our workers."

His plan is for every office boy and junior clerk entering this institution to know it is possible for him to share in all the profits of the bank and for himself to reach the presidency by his own efforts and ability.

In the last year Giannini has given seven of his employees places on the board of directors.

"The worker in a bank more often than not makes a better director than an outside business man," he added. "The worker is in constant touch with the banking situation."

Giannini is 51 years old. He

started as a poor boy in California, working his way up from laborer to the ownership of a small commission business. When he was 31 he retired with a fortune, having built up the largest commission business on the Pacific Coast.

He turned over the commission business to the workers who had been associated with him; they were permitted to buy the business through its profits.

But the young commission broker did not remain idle for long. Some friends suggested that he start a bank.

Giannini said he always had insisted on having the stock holdings of the Bank of Italy widely distributed. The bank now has more than 14,000 stockholders.

LEPERS APPEAL
FOR MUSIC

Manila, Feb. 27.—Musical instruments are among the things asked for as presents by many of the lepers in the colony of 5,000 on Cebu Island. The monotony of life in the colony and the depressing effect of the surroundings tend to decrease the value of the medical treatment, the lepers say, and for this reason they want music to help infuse an optimistic spirit into their lives.

In the shipment last Christmas of

nearly 100 huge boxes filled with presents collected by clubs, schools and societies of Manila, there were included several banjos and guitars.

Nightly Yell Practice

"Well, Pat, do the twins make much noise nights?"

"Praise be to hirin'! Shure each wan cries so loud yer can't hear the other wan."—Boston Transcript.

GORMANDIZING SHOWN BY OLD MENUS OF KINGS

London, Feb. 27.—Menus of olden times when kings and nobility, knights, served tons of food and wine to their castle party guests during feasts which sometimes went on for weeks, have been appearing recently in the German newspapers which marvel at the capacities to eat and drink of the individuals living 300 or 400 years ago. Scientists, and letter writers to the newspapers in general, have taken up the subject of enormous repasts and feasts at length the appetites of the nobility of former times. The scientists agree that it is scarcely conceivable how the kings and their friends could really consume the quantities of food and drink which has been accredited to some of the famous old characters of history in Europe.

An example of a feast at the court of Hanover in the sixteenth century when 13 different meat dishes were served has been published in virtually all of the newspapers of Germany recently, and has brought out much comment, especially by writers who make comparisons of the fat days of the past centuries and the "lean" days in Germany during the war, and since.

The menu, compiled from old court records, follows:

First section—Two kinds of wine soups, baked singing birds, meat pie, venison, mutton breast, wild pork, veal, roast chicken, boiled beef, two kinds of fish, vegetables, and wine.

Second section—Lobster, trout, carp, pickled meats, lamb chops, roast deer, young roast pig, ox feet, artichoke, fig cake, desert, wine and brandies.

In those days, it is claimed, that even in the homes of persons of the middle class the dinner usually consisted of six courses, each course consisting of seven to nine different dishes.

The old habit of gormandizing as practiced by the kings has passed for ever, most of the writers agree, and the scientists aver that the people of today, who do not stuff themselves, are happier and in better health generally than their gluttonous forefathers who revelled in feasts of rich foods and strong drinks and sometimes died of apoplexy at the table before the eyes of all their guests who were also stuffed and trying to be merry.

The legal profession is strongly attached to its wigs and gowns and the subject is likely to lead to heated discussion because the government is in favor of some dignified costume that will impress upon the popular mind the realization of the change from British control of all law to the control of the Irish people. The power proposed to be given to the minister for home affairs is challenged as an undue interference with the independence of the judiciary. It is expected that the Senate will make several amendments to the bills.

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The old

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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER
(Established 1873)

NEWCOMERS BRING NEW IDEAS

A big soap company tucks up a notice that it won't hire any salesmen who haven't been at least six years on their last job. If all employers did this, salesmanship would become a "closed profession"—no opportunity for a new man to start.

Such reasoning recalls the city council of London, England, which years ago passed an ordinance requiring all cab stands always to have at least one hack ready for hire. Result: A fare would rush up to the lone hackman, who couldn't leave without breaking the law.

Every large business organization needs a steady flow of "new blood." New salesmen, especially among young inexperienced men eager to learn the game and willing to work hard to that end, inject new life into the organization—like a blood transfusion.

As the organization needs newcomers, so does the whole profession.

Ancient alchemists searched centuries in their laboratories for a universal solvent—a fluid that would dissolve every known substance. Finally a young lad, a newcomer in chemistry, watched the experiments and asked blandly: "If you get it, what will you keep it in?" That ended the search.

So with organizations, professions and trades. Old-timers, experienced, know the job so thoroughly that they get in a rut. The newcomer has perspective, a fresh viewpoint, leading to new suggestions and short-cuts.

Often a group of men becomes deadlocked trying to figure out how to do a certain thing. A passerby pauses, hears their talk and, with a fresh and unfatigued viewpoint, suggests the solution.

Experts are fine, in their place. But there is such a thing as knowing a subject so thoroughly that initiative is lost.

Accordingly, the soap company is making a mistake in hiring only salesmen six years or more on their former jobs. The company can draw on outside organizations for its new blood. But that blood will be middle-aged instead of youthful. And, too, every organization has certain duties to its profession or field.

An important one of these duties is training youngsters to seize the torch of progress as it falls from weakened hands of the old-timers.

PISTOLS BY MAIL

Most cities try to curb the underworld's supply of firearms by such measures as registration of revolver sales or requiring police permits. The restrictions are counteracted by the sale of revolvers by mail-order.

A leading sporting magazine carries 12 ads offering pistols. A typical ad says: "Send no money. Order now and pay postman on arrival."

Nothing would go as far toward disarming the underworld as a national law prohibiting interstate commerce in revolvers except for officers of the law. A bill to this effect slumbers in a congressional pigeonhole. Meantime, murders by mail-order pistols continue.

FEEDS THE FURNACE

An "electric furnace man" for homes is invented. It's a machine that automatically feeds coal into the firepot and takes away the ashes, even shaking the furnace when needed. Similar automatic stokers are already in use industrially.

We seem to be approaching the time when nearly everything will be automatic, people to have no work except manufacturing machines, caring for them, producing and transporting raw materials, and growing food. That'll still be enough to keep us busy. The earth can never become a loafer's paradise, though a two-hour day is not impossible. Many already have it.

LARGEST DAM

The largest dam in the world is being built in India. It's part of a gigantic irrigation project. This dam will be nearly a mile long. A bridge on top of it will be as far above the ground as the height of the Woolworth building.

This is just one illustration of how the orient is "coming to life" after sleeping industrially for centuries in which water power—capable of lightening the burdens of millions—went to waste except for turning small "prayer wheels."

HIS ONLY FRIEND

A starving pauper, picked up unconscious in a New York street, refuses \$500 for his dog. He says the dog is his only friend. Police gave him the price of a beef stew. He goes his way, and shares the stew with his dog.

A loyal friend, dog or man, is a priceless possession. In a whole lifetime, few of us make more than half a dozen such friends. Yet there are plenty of men who down-and-out, would sell their last human friend for \$500 or less.

FATAL ACCIDENTS

Last year 2452 men were killed by accidents in American coal mines, the government reports. This is deplorable, and the campaign for more mine safety devices should continue. Fortunately, the death rate among miners is gradually getting less. In rough figures, one miner is killed for every 250,000 tons of coal brought to the surface.

FORD'S PAYROLL

One in every 662 Americans now is on the payroll of Henry Ford. He has about 163,000 employees. Making allowances for children, housewives and old people, not more than 30 million Americans actually work for wages or salaries or profits. And, of these, Ford employees about one in every 200.

Needles and pins, needles and pins, when a man's elected his trouble begins.

EDITORIAL REVIEW

Comments reproduced in this column may or may not express the opinion of The Tribune. They are presented here in order that our readers may have both sides of important issues which are being discussed in the press of the day.

BRITAIN'S NEW PREMIER

Ramsay MacDonald's decision to take office was arrived at only after careful thought. Not even his enemies would accuse him of being a vulgar office seeker. Mr. MacDonald is a man of very high ideals, of courage, singleness of purpose and vision. Probably no man is more keenly aware that power acts but too frequently as a corrosive to the finer instincts; or, at best, blunts and stultifies them.

As Prime Minister he is in a position replete with social difficulties and would-be entanglements which no foreign observer unacquainted with the subtleties woven around court influence, the traditional institution of "patronage" and the "pull" of society can adequately estimate. The old ruling class of Britain is the ablest in the world. It seldom goes in for frontal attacks; it seeks to bind, to paralyze by a thousand invisible threads, rather than roughly to break; not to oppose or suborn openly, but to undermine. Ramsay MacDonald and the Labor Party as a whole, however, possess unexpected powers of resistance to the calculations which are even now being made.

It is noteworthy that the labor leader's determination to take office was unanimously endorsed by every branch of the movement.

Not less remarkable was the spirit in which the decision was taken—not with impulsive enthusiasm or vain-glorious boasting, but with a sobriety and sense of responsibility deeply impressive and with an acuteness of perception of all the pitfalls and the risks. Important, too, was the absolute blank check given to the leader to construct his own government as he pleased. His eventual decisions may be slightly queried, even disapproved; he cannot hope to please everyone; but I doubt if his policy, in any particular case, when it is known, will be openly challenged by any section of the movement.

—Current History Magazine.

WHEN PREMIERS BECOME HUMAN

Some wise man has observed that it is quite impossible to hate any one you really know—which is another way of saying that deep down in the hearts of men is a sincere effort to be right.

Nothing bearing on international relations in months has struck the human note more impressively and touchingly than the exchange of personal letters between Premier MacDonald of England and Premier Poincaré of France.

The credit belongs primarily to the former for having taken the initiative in a man-to-man appeal for a spirit of friendliness and conciliation in the accommodation of the differences of the nations these men represent.

The Albert Hall address of the British premier deserves, as public expressions do, the descriptive word "beautiful," and the letter to Poincaré is in the same spirit. "We can be frank without being hostile and can defend our countries"—which, once appreciated, would go far to minimize the dangers of war.

The response of Poincaré is an almost impulsive reaching forth for the proffered hand: "My own frankness shall be no less than yours and if in defense of French interests, I show the same fervor as you in defense of British interests you may be sure that nothing will ever change the cordiality of my deep-rooted feelings"—which promises much.

The moment statesmen divorce themselves from the idea that in international controversies they must strike a theatrical pose in order to play a stunning role upon the stage, and realize that they may meet as men in the spirit of humanity, the world will be less frequently in the shadows.

MacDonald has struck a new note—and it is musical.—New York World.

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA

No citizen of the United States, familiar with this country's history, will feel justified in any quixotic expectations regarding our whole policy toward Latin America.

The United States had done much work which is distinctly on the side of the angels in Latin America.

Yet, surveying our policy as a whole, it must be said that there is justification for the apprehension felt everywhere between the Rio Grande and Tierra del Fuego as to what the United States ultimately intends to do.

This apprehension will never be allayed until the more or less futile imperialism of our government policy is replaced by a new approach of candid and open friendliness, based on the desire, in peace and good will to advance the interests of all nations alike—the sort of attitude which we are so fond of advising the European powers to use in their relations with one another.

The big fat gatekeeper giant did what everybody else had done. He gave one yell and ran, as fast as his fat legs would carry him, down the road and away to dear knows where.

"Hee, hee, hee!" giggled the Twins. "A brave gatekeeper the king has!"

(To Be Continued)

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Capitalizing a Misfortune

A clerk in a retail clothing store stayed out so late at night that he felt compelled to snatch naps during store hours.

Being a relative of a member of the firm was all that saved him from being fired.

The manager, becoming exasperated, enlisted the aid of one of his assistants. The next day, the lethargic clerk found himself in the pajama department. On the counter before him was a sign which read:

"Our pajamas are of such superior quality that even the man who sells them can't keep awake!"—Printers' Ink Monthly.

A THOUGHT

Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body.—Heb. 13:3.

Never elated while one man's opportunity;

Never dejected while another's blessed.

Never—Pope.

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE

First Robins



ADVENTURE OF THE TWINS

BY OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

When the seven league boots walked into the Market Town in Beanskall Land, with no body to be seen inside them, there was such a rushing and scrambling as never had happened before.

Fruit sellers, peddlers, butchers and green grocers took one look and fled, upsetting stalls and knocking over stands and yelling at each other as though they had lost their minds.

And indeed they had, nearly, for not one of them knew that the Twins were inside the boots. They thought the boots were bewitched.

The learned man may be correct.

Let us investigate. Dresses show us the girl of today is in good shape.

She likes sports, especially if the sport has a car. She is shocking, but that may be because she is a live-wire.

One thing is wrong. The girl of today is so afraid she will become the girl of yesterday she tries to be the girl of tomorrow.

HOME HELPS

We have smokeless powder and fireless cookers, but non-inflammable coal is going a little too far.

And indeed they had, nearly, for not one of them knew that the Twins were inside the boots. They thought the boots were bewitched.

Nancy stuck her head out of the crack in her boot. "Niek!" she called. "We've got the whole place to ourselves. Market Town's empty. All the giants have gone and shut themselves up in their houses. What have we better do now?"

"Keep on going," advised Nick. "We'll go to the King's Palace up on the hill."

"But he is a cranky, mean old king!" said Nancy. "And so is the queen. They are the only giants in Beanskall Land who aren't kind and jolly. I'm sorry we scared all the market people so."

"I have an ideal!" cried Nick suddenly. "Let's go and make the king and queen behave themselves."

"All right," nodded Nancy merrily.

"Come along! That's very good idea."

So away went the Twins again, boots and all, right through the Market Town and past the mill (as big as four churches) and three courthouses put together) and over a bridge (as big as a rainbow) and through a valley and past a forest, where even the bears and deer fled as the queer boots approached with nobody to be seen inside.

By and by they came to the hill where the palace was.

And they climbed it and came to a gate.

"Now what?" called Nancy to Nick. "Shall we just wish ourselves over, boots and all?"

"No! Jump as hard as you can and make your old boot kick the gate. I'll jump, too! If we kick loud enough somebody will come and open it," said wise Nick.

So they kicked, Bang, bang, bang, bing! went the seven league boots.

"Hold on there! Not so fast,"

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WOOL LACE

Wool lace is a novelty that is used to decorate straightline dresses. It is shown in all the pastel colors as well as in black and white.

EYELET EMBROIDERY

English eyelet embroidery in pastel and two-toned shadings is being combined with crepe de chine for summer frocks.

CRYSTAL NECKLACES

Square cut crystals are very popular for necklaces, strung with a small bead or bit of jet between the larger ones.

ACTRESS DENIES DIVORCE RUMORS



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Self trimmings are preferred to almost any other type on the smartest gowns.

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At the Paris salons openings there are many novelties in the way of jabots, lace frills, lopels and collars.

TO PERPETUATE MEMORY OF LAFAYETTE

New York, Feb. 27.—A memorial in France to the Marquis de Lafayette, to perpetuate the memory of this famous Frenchman through good works, is the accomplishment in a period of four years of an American society known as The Lafayette Memorial, which has the support and cooperation of a large number of prominent French and American men and women. The memorial today is not a project, but a going concern, taking the form of a school and orphanage; a pre-tubercular sanitarium, and finally a museum.

It is the purpose of the society to maintain the Chateau Lafayette, in central France as a permanent memorial to the marquis and to the memory of the allied heroes who were killed in the world war. It should become members of the society six American national memorials like Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac, the bivouac of George Washington.

The memorial is located in the old Lafayette chateau, at Chavagnes, 35 miles south of Paris, where the marquis was born in 1757. This property, consisting of various buildings and 175 acres of land, has been acquired by the society. The chateau was the home of Lafayette's ancestors for centuries, and here the French hero of American independence grew up to early manhood. The building has been restored, where necessary, and made sound and solid throughout. New structures have

been added to the group, and everything has been provided, in the way of improvements, for the health, comfort and proper education of the children cared for by the memorial.

A modern water supply has been installed, and modern plumbing and sanitary equipment have been established in all the buildings, which are served by a modern sewage disposal plant. Electric light and central heating have been put in, and a modern dairy with a fine herd has been established to furnish the best milk and butter. Part of the domain has been modernized and extended so as to afford the finest of farm products. A cobbler's shop has been created to make boots for the children, and there is a carpenter shop for estate repairs. Modern fire protection has been installed. There are baseball and football fields, tennis courts and a swimming pool.

In the school and pavilion in which house today a total of 250 children, war refugees and war orphans, the outdoor training of an American school is given. The young boys are taught boxing, baseball, etc., and also receive a first-class training for the French baccalaureate examination. When they are 18, though the boys will be sent out to receive training in the big business of America, such as the United States Steel Co., General Electric Company, etc. Forty of the lads in the school are French. 27 Russians, 27 Polish and ten others.

The school is an experiment Anglo-Saxon master assisted by an able staff. It can only be said that nowhere in France is there a group of boys of similar ages from 8 to 16 years receiving a better education than the boys in the Lafayette School.

The preventium is run on the lines employed by Dr. Bottiger in Switzerland and in cooperation with the department of public hygiene of the French government. Here some 200 children, children from 5 to 12 years old, threatened with tuberculosis, are given sunlight, good food, and careful attention. When their health permits they are given elementary education, and later they may pass on to the advanced school in the chateau.

The museum is housed in the chateau itself and centers in the room in which Lafayette was born. Here are many interesting relics, such as Washington's dueling pistols, which were given by him to Lafayette by the city of New York, a ring of Benjamin Franklin with some of his wife's hair in it, etc.

There are also many relics of the recent war, such as the uniforms of General Joffre and other leaders, guns, gas-masks, parachutes, etc.

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It is the purpose of the society to maintain the Chateau Lafayette, in central France as a permanent memorial to the marquis and to the memory of the allied heroes who were killed in the world war. It should become members of the society say an American national memorial like Mt. Vernon or the Potowmack, the birthplace of George Washington.

The memorial is located in the old Lafayette chateau, at Chavagnac, 350 miles south of Paris, where the marquis was born in 1755. This property, consisting of various buildings and 175 acres of land, has been acquired by the society. The chateau was the home of Lafayette's ancestors for centuries, and here the French hero of American independence grew up to early manhood. The building has been restored, where necessary, and made sound and solid throughout. New structures have been added to the group, and everything has been provided, in the way of improvements, for the health, comfort and proper education of the children cared for by the memorial. A modern water supply has been installed, and modern plumbing and sanitary equipment have been established in all the buildings, which are served by a modern sewage disposal plant. Electric light and central heating have been put in, and a modern dairy with a fine herd has been established to furnish the best milk and butter. Part of the domain has been modernized and extended so as to afford the finest of farm products. A cobblers' shop has been created to make boots for the children, and there is a carpenter's shop for estate repairs. Modern fire protection has been installed. There are baseball and football fields, tennis courts and a swimming pool.

In the school and preventerium in which house today a total of 250 children, war refugees and war orphans, the outdoor training of an American school is given. The youngsters are taught boxing, baseball, etc., and also receive a first-class training for the French baccalaureate examination. When they are old enough these boys will be sent out to receive training in the big business of America, such as the United States Steel Co., General Electric, Standard Oil Co., etc. Forty of the 250 students in the school are French, 25 Russians, 25 Polish and ten others.

The head of the school is an experienced Anglo-Saxon master assisted by an able staff. It can safely be said that nowhere in France is there a group of boys of similar ages, from 8 to 16 years, receiving a better education than the boys in the Lafayette School.

The preventerium is run on the lines employed by Dr. Hollister in Switzerland, and in cooperation with the department of public hygiene of the French government. Some 200 delicate children from 5 to 12 years old, threatened with tuberculosis, are given sunlight, good food and careful attention. When their health permits they are given elementary education, and later they may pass on to the advanced school in the chateau.

The museum is housed in the chateau itself and centers in the room in which B. Fayette was born. Here are many interesting relics, such as Washington's dueling pistols, which were given by him to Lafayette, the snuff box given to Lafayette by the city of New York, a ring of Benjamin Franklin with some of his wife's hair in it, etc. There are also many relics of the recent war, such as the uniforms of General Joffre and other leaders, guns, gas-masks, parachutes etc.

American Praises London Firemen

London, Feb. 27.—London fire fighters were complimented by Chief Collinson of Chicago before his departure for the United States.

"I know some brigades," he said, "that would be left gasping after seeing one of yours get away to a fire and run through the traffic."

CRYSTAL NECKLACES

Square cut crystals are very popular for necklaces, strung with a small bead or bit of jet between the larger ones.

ACTRESS DENIES DIVORCE RUMORS

Doris Keane, starring in the drama "Romance," gives the lie to reports alleging she seeks legal separation from her actor husband, Basil Sydney.

DIRECT DESCENDANT



Photo copyright, Harris & Ewing

William Henry Harrison as our ninth president lived in Washington, of course. Among his direct descendants still living in the capital is Miss Margaret Harrison (above), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Harrison. The beautiful young school girl is one of the most popular of the younger set.

engagements and was wounded as many times.

Wildt returned recently from Honolulu, where he completed his enlistment in the American army. He wears eight decorations, several of them bestowed by the Czar.

ments in French securities or trade

connections with that country.

Many of these people have recently been insuring against the franc going to 200 to the pound sterling, and have taken out policies at the rate of 30 guineas a hundred pounds. Insurance companies consider the rate is not excessive for a twelve-month policy, considering the manner in which foreign currencies have been fluctuating of late.

ments on his alleged incapacity, from

board spectators.

The police have tried several times

to stop the practice by ejecting the offenders, but without result. The public is now clamoring for its right to "throw bricks" as well as to

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Daily by mail, outside of North Dakota. 6.00THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER
(Established 1873)

NEWCOMERS BRING NEW IDEAS

A big soap company tacks up a notice that it won't hire any salesmen who haven't been at least six years on their last job. If all employers did this, salesmanship would become a "closed profession"—no opportunity for a new man to start.

Such reasoning recalls the city council of London, England, which years ago passed an ordinance requiring all cab stands always to have at least one hack ready for hire. Result: A fare would rush up to the lone hackman, who couldn't leave without breaking the law.

Every large business organization needs a steady flow of "new blood." New salesmen, especially among young inexperienced men eager to learn the game and willing to work hard to that end, inject new life into the organization—like a blood transfusion.

As the organization needs newcomers, so does the whole profession.

Ancient alchemists searched centuries in their laboratories for a universal solvent—a fluid that would dissolve every known substance. Finally a young lad, a newcomer in chemistry, watched the experiments and asked blandly: "If you get it, what will you keep it in?" That ended the search.

So with organizations, professions and trades. Old-timers, experienced, know the job so thoroughly that they get in a rut. The newcomer has perspective, a fresh viewpoint, leading to new suggestions and short-cuts.

Often a group of men becomes deadlocked trying to figure out how to do a certain thing. A passerby pauses, hears their talk and, with a fresh and unfatigued viewpoint, suggests the solution.

Experts are fine, in their place. But there is such a thing as knowing a subject so thoroughly that initiative is lost.

Accordingly, the soap company is making a mistake in hiring only salesmen six years or more on their former jobs. The company can draw on outside organizations for its new blood. But that blood will be middle-aged instead of youthful. And, too, every organization has certain duties to its profession or field.

An important one of these duties is training youngsters to seize the torch of progress as it falls from weakened hands of the old-timers.

PISTOLS BY MAIL

Most cities try to curb the underworld's supply of firearms by such measures as registration of revolver sales or requiring police permits. The restrictions are counteracted by the sale of revolvers by mail-order.

A leading sporting magazine carries 12 ads offering pistols. A typical ad says: "Send no money. Order now and pay postman on arrival."

Nothing would go as far toward diarm g in the world as a national law prohibiting interstate commerce of revolvers except for officers of the law. A bill to this effect slumbers in a congressional pigeonhole. Meantime, murders by mail-order pistols continue.

FEEDS THE FURNACE

An "electric furnace man" for homes is invented. It's a machine that automatically feeds coal into the firepot and takes away the ashes, even shaking the furnace when needed. Similar automatic stokers are already in use industrially.

We seem to be approaching the time when nearly everything will be automatic, people to have no work except manufacturing machines, caring for them, producing and transporting raw materials, and growing food. That'll still be enough to keep us busy. The earth can never become a loafer's paradise, though a two-hour day is not impossible.

Many already have it.

LARGEST DAM

The largest dam in the world is being built in India. It's part of a gigantic irrigation project. This dam will be nearly a mile long. A bridge on top of it will be as far above the ground as the height of the Woolworth building.

This is just one illustration of how the orient is "coming to life" after sleeping industrially for centuries in which water power—capable of lightening the burdens of millions—went to waste except for turning small "prayer wheels."

HIS ONLY FRIEND

A starving pauper, picked up unconscious in a New York street, refuses \$500 for his dog. He says the dog is his only friend. Police gave him the price of a beef stew. He goes his way and shares the stew with his dog.

A loyal friend, dog or man, is a priceless possession. It's a whole lifetime, few of us make more than half a dozen such friends. Yet there are plenty of men who down-and-out, would sell their last human friend for \$500 or less.

FATAL ACCIDENTS

Last year 2452 men were killed by accidents in American coal mines, the government reports. This is deplorable, and the campaign for more mine safety devices should continue. Fortunately, the death rate among miners is gradually getting less. In rough figures, one miner is killed for every 250,000 tons of coal brought to the surface.

FORD'S PAYROLL

One in every 662 Americans now is on the payroll of Henry Ford. He has about 163,000 employees. Making allowances for children, housewives and old people, not more than 80 million Americans actually work for wages or salaries or profits. And, of these, Ford employees about one in every 200.

Needles and pins, needles and pins, when a man's elected his trouble begins.

EDITORIAL REVIEW

Comments reproduced in this column may or may not express the opinion of the Tribune, but they do give in here that our readers may have both sides of important issues which are being discussed in the press of the day.

BRITAIN'S NEW PREMIER

H. H. Macmillan's decision to take office was arrived at only after careful thought. Not even his enemies would accuse him of being a vulgar office seeker. Mr. Macmillan is a man of very high ideals, of courage, singleness of purpose and vision. Probably no man is more keenly aware that power acts but too frequently as a corrosive to the finer instincts; or, at best, blunts and stifles them.

As Prime Minister he is in a position

replete with social difficulties and would-be entanglements which no foreign observer unacquainted with the subtleties woven around court influence, the traditional institution of "patronage" and the "pull" of society can adequately estimate.

The old ruling class of Britain is the ablest in the world. It seldom goes in for frontal attacks; it seeks to bind, to paralyze by a thousand invisible threads, rather than roughly to break; not to oppose or suborn openly, but to undermine.

Ramsay Macmillan and the Labor Party as a whole,

however, possess unexpected powers of resistance to the calculations which are even now being made.

It is noteworthy that the labor leader's determination to take office was unanimously endorsed by every branch of the movement.

Not less remarkable was the split in which the decision was taken—not with impulsive enthusiasm or vain-glorious boasting, but with a sobriety and sense of responsibility deeply impressive and with an acuteness of perception of all the pitfalls and the risks. Important, too, was the absolute blank check given to the leader to contract his own government as he pleased.

His eventual decisions may be silently queried, even disapproved; he cannot hope to please every one; but I doubt if his choice in any particular case, when it is made known, will be openly challenged by any section of the movement.

—Current History Magazine

WHEN PREMIERS BECOME HUMAN

Some wise man has observed that it is quite impossible to hate any one you really know—which is another way of saying that deep down in the hearts of men is a sincere effort to be right.

Nothing bearing on international relations in months has struck the human note more impressively and touchingly than the exchange of personal letters between Premier Macmillan of England and Premier Poincaré of France.

The credit belongs primarily to the former for having taken the initiative in a man-to-man appeal for a spirit of friendliness and conciliation in the accommodation of the differences of the nations those men represent.

The Allens' Hall address of the British premier deserves, as public

"It's a wise man who does the beautiful" and the letter to Poincaré is in the same spirit. "We can be frank without being hostile and can defend our countries—which once appreciated" would go far to minimize the sense of warfare.

And indeed they had, nearly, for not one of them knew that the Twins were inside of the boots. They thought the boots were bewitched.

Nancy stuck her head out of the crack in her boot. "Nick!" she called. "We've got the whole place to ourselves. Market Town's empty. All the giants have gone and just themselves up in their houses. What had we better do now?"

"Keep on going," advised Nick. "We'll go to the King's Palace up on the hill."

"But he is a cranky, mean old king!" said Nancy. "And so is the queen. They are only giants in Beanskalk Land who aren't kind and jolly. I'm sorry we scared all the market people so."

"I have an idea!" cried Nick suddenly. "Let's go and make the king and queen behave themselves."

"All right," nodded Nancy merrily. "Come along! That's a very good idea."

"The king is almost impulsive reaching forth for his fiered hand." "My own workers shall be no less than ours and if in defense of French interests, I show the same terror as you in defense of British interests you may be sure that nothing will ever change the cordiality of my deep-rooted feeling"—which promises much.

The moment statesmen divorce themselves from the idea that in international controversies they must strike a theatrical pose in order to play a stunning role upon the stage, and realize that they may meet as men in the spirit of humanity, the world will be less frequently in the shadows.

Macmillan has struck a new note—and it is musical.—New York World.

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA

No citizen of the United States, familiar with this country's history, will feel justified in any quixotic expectations regarding our whole policy toward Latin America.

The United States had done much work which is distinctly on the side of the angels in Latin America.

Yet, surveying our policy as a whole, it must be said that there is justification for the apprehension felt everywhere between the Rio Grande and Tierra del Fuego as to what the United States ultimately intends to do.

This apprehension will never be allayed until the more or less futile imperialism of our government policy is succeeded by a new approach of candid and open friendliness, based on the desire in peace and good will to advance the interests of all nations alike—the sort of attitude which we are so fond of advising the European powers to use in their relations with one another.

For such a policy an informed and enlightened public opinion in the United States is an indispensable prerequisite—and a prerequisite which unfortunately shows few signs as yet of coming into existence.

LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

Living in the United States is a member of the firm was all that saved him from being fired.

The manager, becoming exasperated, enlisted the aid of one of his assistants. The next day, the lethargic clerk found himself in the pajama department. On the counter before him was a sign which read:

"Our pajamas are of such superior quality that even the man who sells them can't keep awake!"—Printers' Ink Monthly.

A THOUGHT

Remember them that are in bonds, bound with them and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body—Heb. 13:3.

Never stated while one man's op-

-er dress;

Never detected while another's dress ed—Papa.

First Robins



Dan Dobb's Daily

LET US INVESTIGATE

SCHOLAR TELLS US ABOUT GIRLS

A professor says the modern young women surpass those of yesterday. Ah there, professor! Eyes front, please!

The learned man may be correct. Let us investigate. Dresses show us the girl of today is in good shape. She likes sports, especially if the sport has a car. She is shocking, but that may be because she is a live-wire.

One thing is wrong. The girl of today is so afraid she will become the girl of yesterday she tries to become the girl of tomorrow.

HOME HELPS

We have smokeless powder and fireless cookers, but non-inflammable coal is going a little too far.

"Learn what Europe thinks about us," urges a senator. This is very alarming. Does Europe think?

SPRING NEWS

General Butler estimates Philadelphia has more stills than people. This may have been true when he said it, but we doubt if it is true now. His statement has probably increased the people.

FOREIGN NEWS

News from China says the women retain their natural beauty for many years. We always had the idea they don't slant looking to see if their noses were shiny.

SAFETY NEWS

Go east, young man, go on California has 132,000 single women over 25 years old.

WAR NEWS

Battle of Washington is becoming so warm flowers on the capitol lawn may bloom early this year.

MARRIAGES

A Manitowoc, Wis., woman stayed single 62 years only to give up and finally catch a man.

SOCIETY

Eastern, Pa., doctors have a bill collector dressed in red. When he calls at a house neighbors know that person owes the doctor. It may boost the doctor business. If a woman knows the neighbors know she owes money it will make her sick again.

SOFTS

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SOCIETY

But there must be something beyond some subtle, spiritual demand, developed throughout nearly twice as many years as he had dwelt on earth; born not only of an aspiring soul and terrible disappointments, but of wisdom that only years of deep and living experience, no mere intelligence, however brilliant, could hope to assemble. He was thirty-four. There was no possible question that at fifty-eight he had lived sanely and happily.

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JACK DEMPSEY
VS. OLD GUARD

BY JOE WILLIAMS
How would Jack Dempsey have fared with the old-timers? Would he have beaten Bob Fitzsimmons? Possibly, Fitz was not a fine defensive fighter. It was not hard to hit him. And he was none too rugged. That old Cornishman never would have been able to come back after taking a few of Dempsey's blows.

On the other hand could Dempsey have withstood the shock of one of Ruby Bob's haymakers? There never was a big fellow who hit with greater accuracy and force than Fitz, and this does not except Firpo, who floored the current champion last summer.

Jim Jeffries would have given Dempsey an interesting engagement. Jeff was heavier, tougher, more enduring and more experienced than the present champion.

The men he met and defeated were, generally speaking, far superior to those Dempsey shattered. Jeff, naturally left-handed, hit well with that hand. His right was not so good.

It is probably safe to say Dempsey is more of a punisher than was the boxer maker. Sharkey, for instance, would not have been able to absorb Jack's wallop for 20 and 25 rounds as the sailor did when he met Jeffries on two occasions.

Dempsey vs. Johnson—which would have won? His great height, long reach and extraordinary defensive skill would have given Johnson quite an advantage.

Yet the whirlwind Dempsey might have won in an early round. Johnson was inclined to be careless.

Even Jeffries, a nervous wreck, rocked the black man with a left hook at Reno.

"Had Jeff followed up that blow he would have made Johnson quit cold," said Terri Richard, who promoted the battle.

You can say this for Dempsey: When he gets an opening he doesn't hesitate to swarm in and fill it with destruction.

Dempsey never lets a wounded bird wing its way back to safety. He is probably the greatest natural fighter the heavyweight champion has ever developed, a natural fighter with the ferocious, destructive instinct of a savage.

Billy Evans Says

"GREATEST OUTFIELDER I EVER SAW"

Tris Speaker's Comment on Hap Felsch, Baseball Outcast



HAP FELSCH

BY BILLY EVANS
Hap Felsch is jailed for perjury. The wires carried that terse message the other day.

What an inglorious finish to the career of one of the greatest outfielders in the history of the game. Four years ago Felsch was one of the outstanding figures of baseball, vying with Tris Speaker for the honor of being classed as the game's greatest outfielder.

At the height of his baseball career, in a position to demand a salary in the five figures, on the road to be a wealthy man as athletes go, Hap Felsch is now a baseball outcast.

From his lofty position as one of the idols of the national pastime, a heroic figure of the game, he is now down and out.

Instead of having his name almost daily feature the sport headlines, instead of drawing a big salary for six months' work, he is eking out a mere existence as the proprietor of a small grocery store in Milwaukee.

World of Ability

The glory of Felsch has been forever dimmed by his alleged part in the baseball scandal of 1919, yet I will always remember him as one of the greatest players the game has ever produced.

to 15 pounds, Dundee at the age of 30 won the featherweight title. He became a champion at an age when a majority of fighters have retired from the ring or are in the "has-been" class.

Dundee's career is a great tribute to clean living. A believer in the theory that there is no better conditioner than real competition, he has made it a point to keep busy. Fighting is a serious business, with Dundee. Always in shape to fight he never passed up a worthwhile opportunity.

The fight game is a severe one, physically. However, failure to be properly conditioned often is the reason for a fighter taking much punishment that could otherwise be avoided. Baseball takes a lot out of the athlete, but many of the star players have done their best work between 30 and 40. Take the cases of Johnson, Cobb, Speaker, Collins and many others. True, Jack Britton is to be much commended for being able to step along with the best boys of his weight at the age of 40, his status is something of a knock to a majority of the fighters who usually pass out before they have reached the 30 mark.

THAT'S KIRKWOOD FOR YOU
Joe Kirkwood won the Texas open golf championship with the fine score of 279, finishing seven strokes ahead of his nearest competitor. The Australian, in one of his inspired moods, had two 68's. When this fellow is good, he's invincible.

HAS MANUSCH A WEAKNESS?
While Detroit expects big things from Outfielder Manusch this year, American League pitchers seem to think his batting can be slowed down considerably if he is properly pitched to. The consensus of the pitchers is that he doesn't like a fast ball on the inside, letter high.

"BLIND JACK" QUILTS
Jack Wolfe, the bespectacled bantamweight of Cleveland, has decided to give the boxing game the festive go-by and will devote his future waking hours to the honorable and less bruising task of selling life insurance. "I only got \$300 for beating Young Montreal the other night, that is a business for a Hebrew boy," Wolfe demands to know.

WILL MISS BOECKEL
Manager Dave Bancroft of the Boston Braves is bumping into trouble weeks before the opening of

a much as a fighter. An unknown New Yorker by the name of Sid Bernard was giving the champion a neat pasting when rain broke up the fight in the eighth round.

AFTER DEMPSEY'S RECORD
When Luis Firpo returns to this country he will take on a number of staffed shirts as an appetizer. Fred Fulton is one of the set-ups that will be sent against him. Firpo will try to knock Fulton out quicker than Dempsey did. Dempsey did. Dempsey did.

\$15,000 Golf Rake-ins.
The average golf professional won't pull down more than \$6,000 a year. But the stars of the game get much more. The average for this set is close to \$15,000 a year, while the biggest of the lot, like Kirkwood, Hagen and Sarazen, get closer to \$25,000.

Lenglen the Great.
After defaulting in the second tennis tourney at Cannes because of illness, Mile. Suzanne Lenglen, noted French tennis champion, went to Nice and finished first in the singles, mixed doubles and women's doubles. All her triumphs were scored with comparative ease.

The Nut Cracker

A reformed wrestler has knocked out 24 birds in a row. A wrestler who can reform is capable of anything.

Joe Jackson is again experiencing the sensation of the home-run hitter who was called out for not touching first.

A rainstorm stopped the Firpo-Lodge fight. As if that fight wasn't all wet to begin with.

All ball players should be taught to touch first. . . . All ball players realize the importance of first touching the magnates.

The five biggest stars in the majors are college graduates. . . . No handicap is too great to overcome if you go about it in the right way.

One nice thing about gymnasium rowing is that the sea never gets too choppy for the comfort of the intrepid athletes.

We used to think Frank Tinney was the funniest guy in the world, but that was before we saw Miller-Huggins in knickers.

Harvard has given Bobby Jones a letter. . . . Now if the post-gents give him a route his future will be established.

A new record for the back stroke was hung up the other day and strangely enough the Phillips had nothing to do with it.

Babe Ruth's feet swelled so badly he had to stop training. Well, anyway, his fame hasn't gone to his head.

"British boxers have their backs to the wall," writes a melancholy correspondent. . . . What he really means, of course, is to the canvas.

Officials announced all racing dates for 1924 have been fixed. . . . The races, however, will not be fixed until later.

READ TRIBUNE WANT ADS.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Kansas City. This book tells how sufferers from piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-four years and in more than eight thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, D542 Parkview Sanitarium, Kansas City, Mo.



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You Will Want to Follow the Political News In The DAILY TRIBUNE

During the next few months there will be stirring times in the state and the nation. This is the presidential year and every day there will be important news developments which you will not want to miss.

The Bismarck Daily Tribune is published at the source of state news. Its news writers are instructed to state the facts in an independent and non-political manner. Political bias in the treatment of any news item is strictly forbidden.

These are a few of the features which you get in The Bismarck Daily Tribune.

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The Bismarck Daily Tribune

[AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER]



JIMMY DYKES.

The purchase of Second Baseman Max Bishop from Baltimore by Connie Mack means that Jimmy Dykes will not be used at second by the Athletics. Bishop has been the key-stone of the pennant-winning infield of the Baltimore Orioles. Manager Jack Dunn of that team says he has been ripe for the majors for several years. He has no doubt of his making good in the American League.

If such is the case, Jimmy Dykes must either warm the bench or try to displace Sammy Hale at third. Dykes prefers third to second base and for a time was used at that position by Mack.



JIMMY O'CONNELL

The "big bust" of the 1923 season in the National League was Outfielder Jimmy O'Connell, highly touted recruit of the New York Giants. O'Connell cost McGraw \$75,000 in real money, but last year wasn't worth six hits to the New York club.

Despite his poor showing McGraw hasn't entirely lost faith in the big fellow. He is of the opinion that too much publicity was O'Connell's greatest handicap. Now that the press agent staff has died down, he believes O'Connell will work natural, rather than strained, and show much better results.

Neither has O'Connell lost faith in himself. He blames his poor showing to ill health, the result of an attack of typhoid fever.

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65 Cents Per Inch

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THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE PHONE 32

FOR SALE

5 rooms, modern, new \$3150.00
10 rooms, modern close in \$3900.00
6 rooms, modern, Riverview \$5600.004 rooms, partly modern \$1900.00
4 rooms, partly modern \$1000.00
7 rooms, modern \$4300.00
6 rooms, modern \$2900.00

The best list of houses, lots and farm lands of any dealer in the city. Expert real estate service rendered you.

Fire insurance written in reliable companies.

F. E. YOUNG

2-25-24-1w.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Man for farm work and wife for housekeeper. Or single woman for housekeeper. Litter preferred. Good place. Write 721, care Tribune. 2-23-1w.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 825 5th St. Phone 543M. 2-27-3t

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FOR RENT—Well furnished room in modern home, on ground floor, close in. Phone 6723, 120 1st St. 2-20-1w

FOR RENT—Modern furnished apartment for married couple or two Indians. One block from Riverside school, 124 Ave. A West. Phone 575W. 2-27-3t

FOR RENT—A two room apartment, furnished for light housekeeping, first floor, outside entrance, close in. Phone 830M, 405 5th St. Call after 4 p.m. 2-20-1w

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment on second floor, fitted for light housekeeping, \$40 a month. Phone 794W. Geo. W. Little, 801 Fourth. 2-1-1w

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, private entrance, close in, heat, lights, etc. \$30.00. 208 Thayer Phone 464R. 2-21-1w

FOR RENT—Three light housekeeping rooms, hot water and bath. Private entrance, 210 12th St. No. 1. 2-27-3t

FOR RENT—Strictly modern apartment in Ross Apartments. F. W. Murphy. Phone 882. 12-29-1w

FOR RENT—Two apartments fully equipped for light housekeeping. Phone 794W. 1-12t

FOR RENT—Six room house, partly modern. Inquire 400 7th St. or phone 506M. 2-23-1w

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Seven children survive. Mrs. E. J. Doyle, Milwaukee; John Moran, Spiritwood; Mrs. M. J. Kennedy and Mrs. J. M. Winters, Fargo; Mrs. M. J. Hesch, Valley City; Mrs. H. H. Warren, Mandan and Mrs. D. L. Judd, Minneapolis. Mrs. Warren left last evening for Valley City and Mr. Warren leaves this evening for that place.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL MADISON Better Made Shirts, direct from our factory to wearer. No capital or experience required. Easily sold. Big profits. Write for FREE SAMPLES. Madison Mills, 503 Broadway, New York.

LOST

LOST—Oldfield tire 3x3½ and rim. Finder return to Tribune. 2-20-21

BUSINESS CHANCES

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LAND

FOR SALE—The S. W. quarter of Section 17, Boyd 1 Township 188, Range 78, Burleigh County, N. Dak. For price and terms address C. S. Jetmund, Dow, Iowa. 2-22-2w

ATTENTION, BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN, DOCTORS!

ATTENTION—You who have had no time for radio. You who can afford a good radio set. You, who think that the reception of good radio concerts is a matter of luck or accident.

FOR SALE—A radio set for your finest room. Price reasonably low. Includes beautiful radio table, radio cabinet, three tubes, phones, loud speakers, concealed A and B batteries—everything of the very best, and absolutely complete! ONLY ONE SET for sale. Will demonstrate, by prior appointment, after eight o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 29th, or Saturday, March 1st. Phone 66 for appointment and ask for H. R. Jones. 2-26-5t

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AGEB WOMAN DIES

After two years of suffering death came as a relief for Mrs. Ann Corprie, colored, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Stewart, three miles south of the city, early this morning.

Mrs. Corprie was one of the pioneer residents of Mandan.

Relatives estimate that she would have reached her 84th birthday next August but the date was unknown.

FOR SALE—Brand new 6 room modern house and bath, including 3 bed rooms, already for occupancy, well located and near school, oak floors, full basement, garage in basement, sun parlor, gas, light, water and sewer, on terms. Geo. M. Register.

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FOR SALE

6 room modern house with hot water heat near schools. Good garage and chicken house. \$5,000. 8 room house with barn. All modern but heat. \$3,000 with cash payment of \$700, easy terms on balance. Good modern house arranged for light housekeeping upstairs. Close to school and choice neighborhood, \$4,500.

Houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city.

HARVEY HARRIS & CO.
J. P. Jackson, Manager.

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JACK DEMPSEY
VS. OLD GUARD

How would Jack Dempsey have fared with the old timers? Would he have beaten Bob Fitzsimmons? Possibly. It's not a fine defensive fighter. It was not hard to hit him. And he was none too rugged. That old former boxer never would have been able to come back after taking a few of Dempsey's blows.

On the other hand could Dempsey have withstood the attack of one of Ruby Bob's boxers? These men were a big fellow who hit with greater accuracy and force than Fitz, and that does not count Fazio, who thumped the current champion last summer.

Jim Jeffries would have given Dempsey an interesting engagement. Jeff was a lot tougher, more on during and more experienced than the present champion.

The men he met and defeated were generally speaking, but unequal to those Dempsey shattered. Jeff, naturally left-handed, hit well with that hand. His right was not so good.

It is probably safe to say Dempsey is more of a climber than was the boxer master Sherry. In instance, would not have been able to absorb Jack's blow for 20 or 25 rounds if the fighter did when he met Jeffries in 1904.

Dempsey vs. Johnson - which would have won? His great height, long reach and extraordinary defensive skill would have given Johnson quite an advantage.

Yet the worldwield Dempsey might have won in an early round. Johnson was not held to be careless.

Even Jeffries, a nervous wreck, rocked the black man with a left hook at Reno.

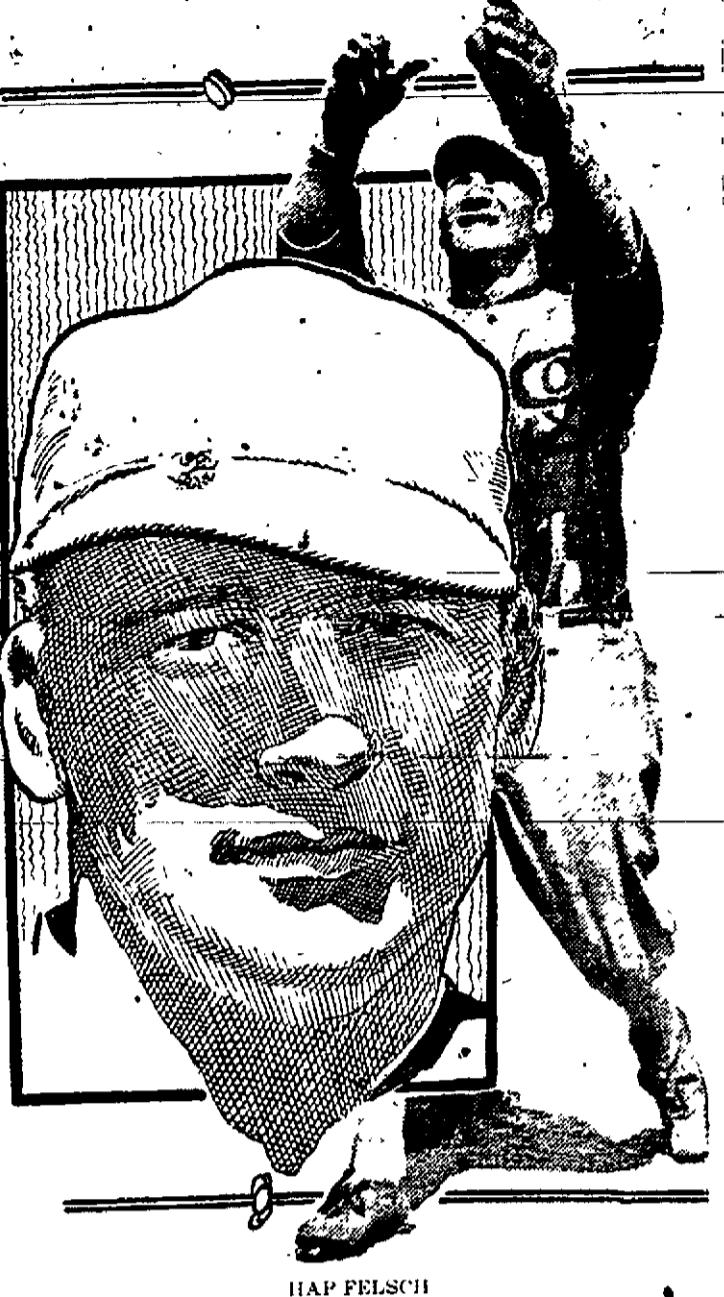
Had Jeff followed up that blow he would have made Johnson quit cold," says Tex Rickard, who promoted the battle.

You can say this for Dempsey. When he gets an opening he doesn't hesitate to widen it and fill it with destruction.

Dempsey never lets a wounded bird wing its way back to safety. He is probably the greatest natural fighter in the heavyweight division. His development, a natural fighter with the ferocious, destructive instinct of a savage.

"GREATEST OUTFIELDER I EVER SAW"

Tris Speaker's Comment on Hap Felsch, Baseball Outcast



HAP FELSCH

BILLY EVANS

Hap Felsch is jailed for perjury. The wires carried that terse message the other day.

What an inglorious finish to the career of one of the greatest outfielders in the history of the game. Four years ago Felsch was one of the outstanding figures of baseball, vying with Tris Speaker for the honor of being classed as the game's greatest outfielder.

At the height of his baseball career, in a position to demand a salary in the five figures, on the road to a wealthy man as athlete, go, Hap Felsch is now a baseball outcast.

From his lofty position as one of the idols of the national pastime, a heroic figure of the game, he is now down and out.

Instead of having his name almost daily feature the sport headlines, instead of drawing a big salary for six months work, he is eking out a mere existence as proprietor of a small grocery store in Milwaukee.

World of Ability

The glory of Felsch has been forever dimmed by his alleged part in the baseball scandal of 1919, yet I will always remember him as one of the greatest players the game has ever produced.

Failure of a majority of fighters to take the proper care of themselves at all times is the reason for Britton standing out as such an unusual figure. "Fame and hero worship are the besetting sins of most ringmen. Winning fame, often overnight, causes many of them to change their entire mode of living. They throw aside the care and caution that made it possible for them to attain their great physical power and the prestige that invariably goes with it.

Bob Fitzsimmons and Johnny Dundee are to be classed with Britton. Fitz won the heavyweight title from Corbett when he was around the 35 mark, while Dundee copped the feather title at 30.

The career of Johnny Dundee as a ringster is a most remarkable one, a great lesson to every youngster ambitious to win fistful honors. Dundee began fighting in 1910. After over a dozen years of battling, meeting fighters in all classes, usually giving away from five

to 15 pounds, Dundee at the age of 30 won the featherweight title. He became a champion at an age when a majority of fighters have retired from the ring or are in the "has-been" class.

Dundee's career is a great tribute to clean living. A believer in the theory that there is no better condition than real competition, he has made it a point to keep busy. Fighting is a serious business, with Dundee. Always in shape to fight he never passed up a worthwhile opportunity.

The fight game is a severe one physically. However, failure to be properly conditioned often is the reason for a fighter taking much punishment that could otherwise be avoided. Baseball takes lot out of the athlete, but many of the star players have done their best work between 30 and 40. Take the cases of Johnson, Cobb, Speaker, Collins and many others. True, Jack Britton is to be much commended for being able to step along with the best boys of his weight at the age of 40, his status is something of a knock to a majority of the fighters who usually pass out before they have reached the 30 mark.

THAT'S KIRKWOOD FOR YOU

Joe Kirkwood won the Texas open golf championship with the fine score of 270, finishing seven strokes ahead of his nearest competitor. The Australian, in one of his inspired moods, had two 68's. When this fellow is good, he's invincible.

HAS MANESCH A WEAKNESS?

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WILL MISS BOECKEL

Manager Dave Bancroft of the Boston Braves is bumping into trouble weeks before the opening of the season.

a much as a fighter. An unknown New Yorker by the name of Old Bernard was giving the champion a neat pasting when rain broke up the fight in the eighth round.

AFTER DEMPSEY'S RECORD

When Luis Firpo returns to this country he will take on a number of stuffed shirts as an appetizer. Fred Fulton is one of the set-ups that will be sent against him. Firpo will try to knock Fulton out quicker than Dempsey did. Dempsey's record is 21 seconds.

\$15,000 Golf Rake-ins.

The average golf professional

won't pull down more than \$6,000 a year. But the stars of the game get much more. The average for this set is close to \$15,000 a year, while the biggest of the lot, the exhibition players like Kirkwood, Hagen and Strungen, get closer to \$25,000.

Lençon the Great.

After defaulting in the second tennis tournament at Cannes because of illness, Mile. Suzanne Lençon, noted French tennis champion, went to Nice and finished first in the singles, mixed doubles and women's doubles. All her triumphs were scored with preparative ease.

The Nut Cracker

A reformed wrestler has knocked out 24 birds in a row. A wrestler who can reform is capable of anything.

Joe Jackson is again experiencing the sensation of the home-run hitter who was called out for not touching first.

A rain-storm stopped the Firpo-Lodge fight. As if that fight wasn't all wet to begin with.

All ball players should be taught to touch first. All ball players realize the importance of first touching the magnates.

The five biggest stars in the majors are college graduates. No handicap is too great to overcome if you go about it in the right way.

One nice thing about gymnasium rowing is that the sea never gets too choppy for the comfort of the intrepid athletes.

We used to think Frank Tinney was the funniest guy in the world, but that was before we saw Miller Huggins in knickers.

Harvard has given Robby Jones a letter. Now if the postal agents will give him a route his future will be established.

A new record for the back stroke was hung up the other day and strangely enough the Phillips had nothing to do with it.

Babe Ruth's feet swelled so badly he had to stop training. Well, anyway, his fame hasn't gone to his head.

"British boxers have their backs to the wall," writes a melancholy correspondent. What he really means, of course, is to the canvas.

Officials announce all racing dates for 1924 have been fixed. The races, however, will not be fixed until later.

READ TRIBUNE WANT ADS.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Kansas City. This book tells how sufferers from piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-four years and in more than eight thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 1542 Parkview Sanitarium, Kansas City, Mo.

EVANS COMING BACK

Chuck Evans, noted Chicago golfer, who suffered serious financial setbacks last year, is said to be coming back splendidly. Evans is doing double-time work as broker and writer. His golf articles are nationally distributed.

HERE'S MORE FISH, BOYS!

Apparently Luis Dominguez, lightweight champion of Cuba, isn't such a good fisherman.

POOR HEALTH SPOILS PLAY

The season. In the death of Tony Boeckel he loses one of the most valuable players on the team.

DUNDEE'S CAREER IS A GREAT TRIBUTE

to clean living. A believer in the theory that there is no better condition than real competition, he has made it a point to keep busy.

HAP FELSCH

What a shame!

POOR HEALTH SPOILS PLAY

The fight game is a severe one physically. However, failure to be properly conditioned often is the reason for a fighter taking much punishment that could otherwise be avoided.

Baseball takes lot out of the athlete, but many of the star players have done their best work between 30 and 40. Take the cases of Johnson, Cobb, Speaker, Collins and many others.

True, Jack Britton is to be much commended for being able to step along with the best boys of his weight at the age of 40, his status is something of a knock to a majority of the fighters who usually pass out before they have reached the 30 mark.

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You Will Want to Follow the Political News In The DAILY TRIBUNE

During the next few months there will be stirring times in the state and the nation. This is the presidential year and every day there will be important news developments which you will not want to miss.

The Bismarck Daily Tribune is published at the source of state news. Its news writers are instructed to state the facts in an independent and non-political manner. Political bias in the treatment of any news item is strictly forbidden.

These are a few of the features which you get in The Bismarck Daily Tribune.

Associated Press News Dispatches
State News WHEN IT IS NEWS
Hot off the Bat
Slope Development News Which Should be of Vital Interest
DAILY MARKET REPORTS from Reliable Sources
Newspaper Enterprise Features and Comics

Send in a Three Months Trial Order Today. You Will Want The News From Now On.

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| By Carrier in City Limits per year..... | 7.20 |
| By Carrier in City Limits per month..... | .60 |
| By Mail in City Limits..... | 7.20 |
| Daily Outside of State per year..... | 6.00 |

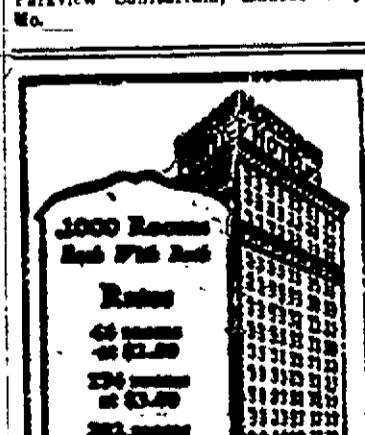
The Bismarck Daily Tribune

[AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER]



JIMMY DYKES

The purchase of Second Baseman Max Bishop from Baltimore by Connie Mack, Jimmy Dykes will not be used as second by the Athletics. Bishop has been the key-stone of the pennant-winning infield of the Baltimore Orioles. Manager Jack Dunn of that team says he has been ripe for the majors for several years. He has no doubt of his making good in the American League, just such is the case. Jimmy Dykes must either wait the "Sopch or try to displace Sammy Hale at third. Dykes prefers third to second base and for a time was used at that position by Black.



Budget Your Room

in the Budget Room

VOGEL NAMED TO LEAD FIGHT OF LA FOLLETTE

Backers, at Valley City Meeting, Decide Not to Permit His Withdrawal

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS

E. A. Vogel of Colchado, representative in the state legislature, was named manager of Senator Robert M. La Follette's campaign for North Dakota's vote in the Republican national convention, subject to the March 18 primary, at a meeting held at Valley City last night. Mr. Vogel, who returned from Valley City this afternoon, said that a vigorous campaign would be made.

Although a telegram from Senator Frazier and Congressman Sinclair urged withdrawal of La Follette's name, Vogel said it would not be withdrawn. Senator La Follette himself, he said, did not have power under the law to withdraw his name without the consent of the committee of nomination, although it has been the practice of the Secretary of State's office to permit a candidate to withdraw if he desires.

Vogel issued the following statement:

"We are going to give La Follette the endorsement for President in North Dakota and we are going to elect a set of delegates who will stand by him and go with him wherever he goes."

"The common people of North Dakota are going to take it upon themselves to let their voices be heard on March 18th. The odor of the Tea Pot Dome, the reorganization of agriculture and the many ugly talk of the Coolidge administration about helping the farmer has come sickening and it is inconceivable that a farmer, a laboring man or any one who makes a living by their own efforts should vote for a continuation of the present regime."

"At Valley City last night all the Progressive elements got together and definite and concise plans were laid for a vigorous campaign. It will be a campaign waged through the individual efforts of the forward-looking people of this state. We have no campaign funds and we do not need the funds that reactionary government has always used to mislead the voters. We are going to show the world that we can wage and can win a fight without money."

"I have been asked to take charge of the details of this campaign, and following out the plan worked out at Valley City an immediate effort will be put forth to place the facts before the people of this state."

"Gerard Nye, John Andrews and the balance of the progressive Press of this state through the leadership of the above two men will get into action and we plan to make things hum from now until the sun goes down on March 17th."

URGE CONN FOR PLACE

The Hettinger County Herald of New England in the event Miss Minnie Nielson will not be a candidate again urges support of G. W. Conn.

"The New England paper says in part: 'If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or build a better rat trap—though he build his home in the far retreats of the Bad Lands of North Dakota—the world will make a beaten pathway to his door.'

When George W. Conn, one of the leading educators of the state of Illinois, moved to North Dakota and became the proprietor of the historic HT ranch, one of the best known cattle spots in the Bad Lands of North Dakota, he little realized how quickly the reputation he built in a distant state as a leader in things educational, would find him out. During the past few years he has been engaged in ranching, in real estate and in banking, but his heart is still in the educational work for which he is so eminently fitted.

Even in the press of business he has found time to take part in institute work, to give addresses and to aid school work in county and state. He played an important part in carrying on patriotic organization work during the World War. Ability such as his cannot be hidden, during the past few years numerous opportunities have been presented for him to get back into the work he loves so well.

Now comes the demand from many quarters of the state that G. W. Conn of Amidan become a candidate for the office of state superintendent of public instruction. In fact, Mr. Conn was urged to become a candidate for this office two years ago. At that time he would not consider the proposition. Now his friends hope to be able to induce him to make the race."

BAKER CONFRS.

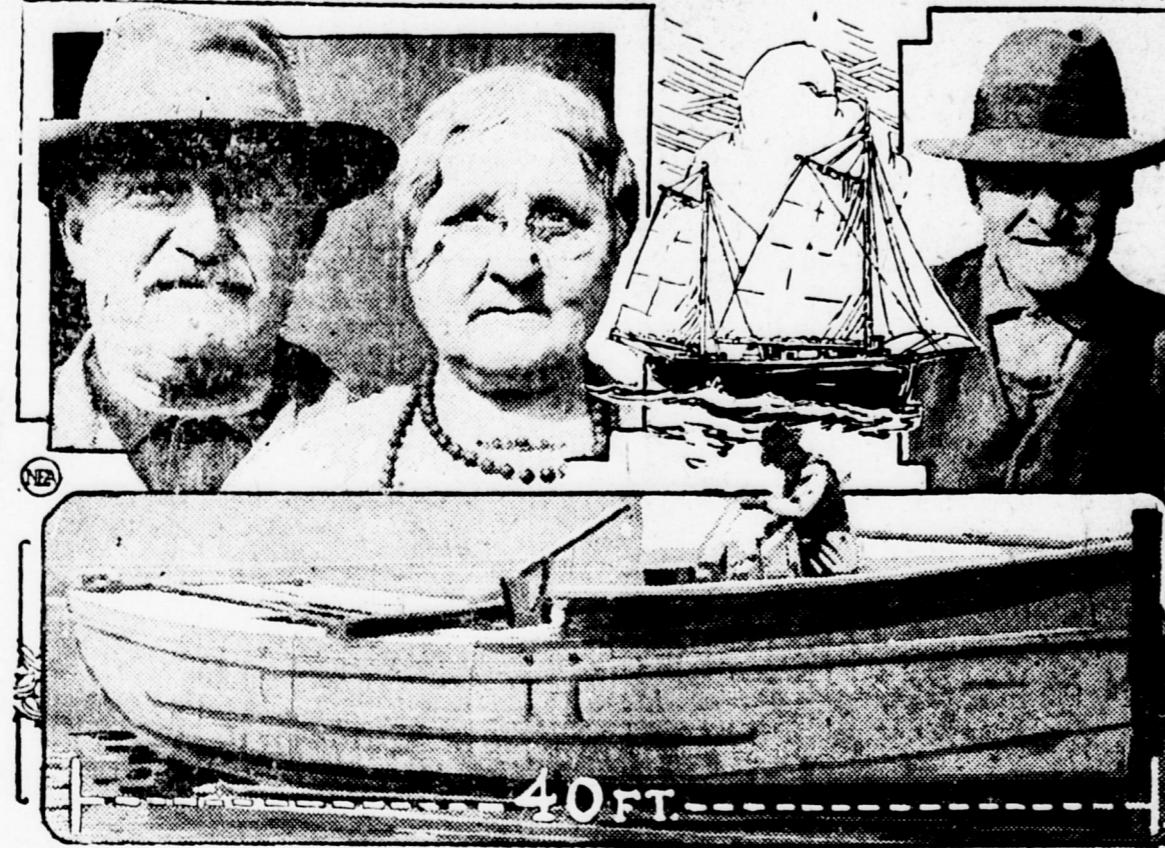
B. F. Baker of Glenburn, N. D., Nonpartisan league candidate for commissioner of agriculture and labor, was in Grand Forks Tuesday conferring with Ole Knutson, newly elected chairman of the league state executive committee, and other leaders.

"I think that the progressive forces in the state have a very good chance to win at the coming election," Mr. Baker declared, "and while there is very little being done relative to political matters at the present time, things will begin to live up after the presidential primaries. We have made no definite plans relative to the campaign as yet, but will, of course, in due time."

CANES FOR LADIES.

London, Feb. 27.—Ladies, the vanity case is taboo! And the handbag, too. You must swing a walking stick now if you'd be correct. All the London society dames and damsels are doing it now.

AGED 80, HE'LL SAIL THE PACIFIC IN 40-FOOT BOAT



CAPTAIN AND MRS. R. W. NYE (UPPER LEFT) WILL SAIL OUT OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY IN A 40-FOOT BOAT FOR THE SOUTH SEAS. JOHN J. SJÖRSTROM (UPPER RIGHT) IS THE THIRD MEMBER OF THEIR PARTY. THE HULL (LOWER) HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND SJÖRSTROM IS NOW WORKING ON THE CABIN.

By NEA Service

San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 26.—Eighty years old, Captain R. W. Nye soon will be sailing to the South Seas in a 40-foot schooner.

He has made and lost three for-

tunes, and this trip is planned with the hope of gaining the fourth. Crew for the 35-day trip to the Galapagos Islands will be Nye, his wife and John J. Sjöstrom.

The Galapagos Islands are seldom

visited, but are rich in pearls. "A small boat and plenty of room, that's the way we'll go," explains Captain Nye. "We want plenty of thrills, as well as plenty of pearls."

Small hats will be the rule although with higher crowns. Ribbons and embroideries will be the accepted trimming.

"BOYISH SIMPLICITY" LONDON'S DECREE FOR WOMEN'S FASHIONS

London, Feb. 27.—"Boyish simplicity" will be the predominant note in women's styles for 1924, the English fashion mentors and dress-makers have decreed. Short, semi-fitting gowns falling straight down the figure in bold, streamlined effects will be worn with turned-down white collar and turnback cuffs.

The natural contour of the body, both front and back, will be subordinated in order to achieve youthful straightness and "angularity." The women will be practically with-

out any waists and where any attempt is made to achieve one it will be at the top of the hips.

A further touch of masculinity will be imparted by the adoption of bobbed hair for single women while married ones will wear their hair well, plastered down the back. Frocks will be a few inches shorter but there will be no return to the "just below the knee skirt." Small hats will be the rule although with higher crowns. Ribbons and embroideries will be the accepted trimming.

Assessment and the first half of the real estate taxes, a penalty of 5 per cent is immediately added and again on June 1, if still unpaid, an additional penalty of 2 per cent is added.

Chicago Jury Finds Katherine Malm Guilty

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Katherine Malm, 19, was found guilty last night of the murder of Edward Lehman, a watchman, during a robbery, by a jury which fixed her punishment at life imprisonment. The jury returned its verdict after deliberating an hour and a half. The state had demanded the death penalty and had required each juror to state that he had no scruples about hanging a woman if he believed her guilty of murder.

When the verdict was read last night, she screamed and collapsed.

Jurors said three ballots were taken and that her guilt was decided on the first ballot, the other two being taken to fix the punishment.

Lehman and Albert Stenwedel were shot when they came upon a man and woman companion trying to enter a knit goods factory. On the strength of Lehman's dying statement, the police arrested Walter Bockelman and Ethel Beck, his youthful sweethearts. Stenwedel identified Bockelman as Lehman's slayer and the Beck girl confessed she and Bockelman had committed the crime.

According to police reports a manufacturer was attacked and a number of non-union workers were slaughtered by riotous gathering of strikers. The report said some of the strikers attempted to wreck the dress-making shops and that damage was caused.

Meeting Called at Zap to Consider Purchase of Machine

Zap, N. D., Feb. 27.—All farmers of the Zap vicinity and Mercer county, are invited to attend a meeting to be held in Zap Saturday afternoon, March 1, at 1 o'clock. A good program is being arranged and lunch will be served. Various propositions will come before the meeting among them being the installation of a 2500-bushel corn sheller daily—thus giving the farmers a cash market for their surplus corn. The Zap Community Club sent out invitations.

TAXES MUST BE PAID SOON

All personal property, special assessment and one-half of the real estate taxes will become delinquent on March 1, next Friday, February 29 being the last day on which payments may be made to escape the penalties that will be added subsequently. County Treasurer Alfred Mostad announced.

In event personal property taxes are not paid before March 1 a penalty of 5 per cent immediately becomes effective and 1 per cent is added for each subsequent month. On special

Some Tourist.

Cheltenham, Eng., Feb. 27.—At 82 C. F. Williams is a regular old gray-haired man.

He was only home 21 days last year! Says so, himself.

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, he covered exactly 6,307 miles on his tri-cycle.

INSIDE THE FAMOUS LIBRARY



First view of interior of J. P. Morgan's private library in New York City, worth about \$8,000,000, which the financier has given to the public.

promotion has been made without the handicaps of the seniority rule in railroad promotion which has had the effect of curbing initiative and making less attractive railroad service as a life work.

J. J. MacLeod gave a complete report of the boys work in Bismarck which is nearing the end of a three year period. His work was given a complete endorsement by Rotarians and the report will be printed in an early issue of The Tribune.

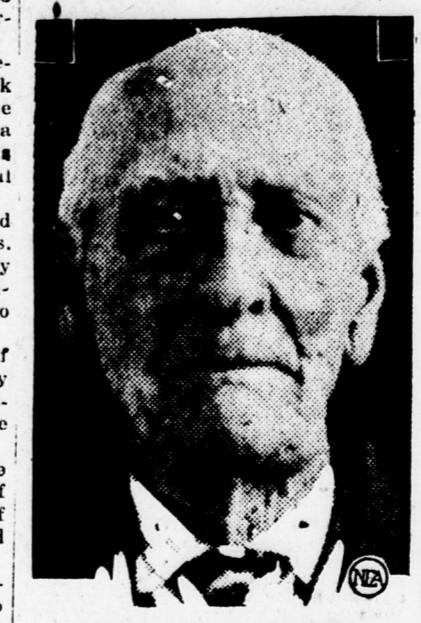
The title of his report was around the calendar with the Bismarck boys. Hank Halvorson did the birthday honor for Lewis Craswell and indulged in some original verse set to tune of "Kelly."

Burt Finney urged the support of the boys work as part of the Rotary job intimating that the decisions definitely on its future scope must be made in the near future.

J. C. Simpson, vice president of the club presided in the absence of Henry Duemeland. A. J. Arnot of the February committee conducted the program.

Guests of honor were: D. E. Miller, assistant manager of the Fargo Ford branch; W. H. Corbett, Bismarck; T. S. Clemon, Billings; O. W. Tong, Minneapolis; Fred Sheffield, Fargo; Stanly B. Houck, Minneapolis; J. G. Morrison, St. Paul; Edgar Weston, Livingston; D. F. Lyons, St. Paul; H. H. Eitzworth, St. Paul; Roy Baird, Dickinson; W. A. McDonald, Bismarck.

AT 100, HAS 14-YEAR-OLD BOY



WILLIAM M. LACKEY

The oldest son of William M. Lackey, of Winters, Tex., is old enough to be his youngest child's grandfather. Lackey was 100 last December. He has had 23 children, twelve of whom are alive. The oldest is 83. The youngest is 14.

PETITIONS FOR PERRY FILED

No Constitutional Amendment to be Voted on June 25

Petitions placing H. H. Perry of Ellendale in nomination for Democratic national committeeman and the "Woolley ticket" of candidates for delegates to the Democratic national convention and presidential electors have been accepted by the Secretary of State. They were filed late yesterday by H. L. Halvorson and Wm. O'Leary of Minot and W. E. Black of Fargo. The petitions for Perry bore 1,152 signatures and petitions for others approximately 750 names.

Petitions for such candidates in the March 18 primary must be filed by March 1.

There will be no constitutional amendment on the election ballot in the June 25 primary. Neither the proposed good roads program nor the Langer bank bond measure will be voted on. The time for filing petitions for vote on constitutional amendments expired at 5 o'clock last evening with no petitions filed.

It was necessary to have 20,000 signatures to petition to gain a popular vote on proposed constitutional amendments. According to information received here, the good roads program petitions lacked about 2,000 signatures.

Addressed by Dr. John Lee Coulter, president of the North Dakota Agricul-

ture college; Ed Will of Stanley, N. D., president of the association; Dr. D. T. Robertson of Fargo and R. T. Barnard of Bismarck featured the session which opened at 2 p.m.

The following committees were named by President Ed Will:

Resolutions—Otto Bauer, Mandan; Chas. Finch, LaMoure; Fred Potter, Fargo.

Nominations—W. C. Goddard, Grace City; H. T. Alsop, Fargo; Iver Roldson, New Rockford.

Early Buying For Spring Declared Builder's Best Bet

Fargo, Feb. 27.—Lumbermen who gathered in Fargo today from all parts of North Dakota to attend the 17th annual convention of the North Dakota Lumbermen's association are convinced that prices of building materials, especially lumber will not go up this year but if anything will take an upward trend.

This thought was emphatically expressed by many of the lumbermen who gathered at the Fargo Commercial club during the afternoon to register. At noon approximately 100 lumbermen had registered and in addition there were about 50 salesmen representing wholesale concerns. It is expected that the registration will pass the 200 mark before final adjournment.

The booklet will contain a general review of the state and a write

up of each county Mr. Danielson said. The various industries of the state will be stressed and the many points of interest in the state to tourists will be mentioned. Letters have been sent out to each county requesting photographs and descriptive matter, farm scenes or scenic beauty spots or any information which will show the opportunities offered by North Dakota to the land seekers as well as other lines of business. The guide will outline in detail all highways, tourist rest camps, agricultural and other opportunities, Mr. Danielson said.

INFANT SON DIES

Driscoll, N. D., Feb. 27.—Elmer Wesley, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Swanson, of Driscoll, died Feb. 19, 1924. Funeral services were held in the Driscoll Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. F. W. Gross of Steele, and pastor of the church preached the sermon, and interment was made in the Driscoll cemetery. The sympathy of the community is with the bereaved parents.

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